The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

NEW YORK.

Pennsylvania

Nevada, Kansas.

Virginia, Arkansas.

Illinois

Ohio.

MARYLAND.

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts.

Wrong Notions Corrected—Origin of Familiar Expression.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes:

"In most of those wrong notions mentioned in your journal of the 1st of August, you will find some substratum of fact There is no smoke without fire, and there is generally a foundation for some of them—at least we know or can guess at a foundation. That of thirteen persons at table one will die within the year, is distinctly traceable to Our Lord's last supper, where there were thirteen and He died. The spilling of salt is derived from the Eastern idea, that eating salt with a man, or having eaten of his salt, binds you to him. You may remember in the Indian mutiny, that having eaten of John Company's salt kept many men faithful; and it was constantly thrown in the teeth of those who broke faith with us, 'that they had eaten our salt:' therefore spilling or wasting this symbol of friendship would be considered unlucky—though why the unluck should be purged by throwing a pinch of it over the left shoulder I do not see, unless because the left is also the unlucky side. Stammering at beginning a speech means that if you begin ill you are likely to go on ill, and end badly. Breaking a mirror is referable to the days when mirrors were most rare, at least glass ones, and accounted magical instruments. No magician was properly set up in trade without his mirror. Breaking a wine-glass is also thought unlucky.

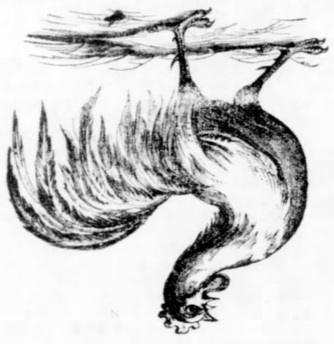
"Magpies being unlucky is a superstitution as old most likely as the ark or older; it is both Celtic and Teutonic; and I believe the odd numbers are those most unlucky. Certain animals crossing our path is the same, and has a parallel superstitution in India; but the reason why is probably lost in the mists of antiquity That animals should be killed at certain times of the month, is most likely founded on the fact of their meat keeping better at one time than another, and being less likely to be putrified by a weak and waning moon than by a strong and waxing moon. Washing hands in water which has been used by another, causing them either to kiss or to quarrel, has been referred to Pilate washing his hands; but I think it must be referred to the older use and custom which he illustrated of washing an evil deed off his hands into the water which would contaminate the water or any that touched it.

"The raven (not the common rook) is a very strong, wise, and wary bird, and, being extremely common among the northern nations, was adopted as their emblem, much as an eagle was by the Romans and others, and from its feeding on corpses would be considered as unlucky by all the Northmen, to say nothing of any traditions that might remain from the ancient auspices, and remnants of Baal worship and Ashtoreth worship that still linger among us. How many ladies tell you to bow to the new moon; that it is unlucky to see the new moon through glass; to turn a piece of money in your pocket for luck the first time you see the new moon, which was as ancient as the time of Job, who emphatically declares that he has never kissed his hand to the moon, also, I think, David; but I have not a Concordance handy to find out chapter and verse.

"A great deal of curious matter to be found in these wrong notions. Among fishermen there is a belief that a salmon weighs more when dead than when just caught; apropos of a man weighing more when dead than when alive, and which is very likely true, as when the lungs as inflated a man really weighs less, otherwise why does he float higher in water? The twelfth wave on the sea coast is really the largest. The belief in the rowan or mountain ash being efficacious against witchcraft is known all over Europe, but I should like to know the reason of it.

"Many other wrong notions with some that are not wrong, too, might be brought forward; also the reasons for them; and I shall be glad if some of your other correspondents will give a reason for some of those almost universal currency: Putting the wrong shoe on first dates from Augustus, at least he considered it unlucky. Why? Has this also an Eastern origin?"

—The total value of property in San Francisco, as given from the assessment roll for the current year, is $104,603,281; real estate $63,576,179, and personal property, $41,027,202. The assessment roll for the current year in this city shows a total value of property amounting to $230,247,000, real estate, 175,490,660; personal property, $55,756,340.



Connecticut, Tennessee.

Delaware, Georgia.

Singular Affair—A Man Dies While Being Baptised.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.]

By your permission, I report the following case, with the attending circumstances, as I learned them from second parties who witnessed the solemn scene: At a baptism yesterday, October 18, in the Platte river, four miles from this place, the ordinance was administered to several persons, among whom was Mr. Stephens, of Third Fork. After being immersed, but while still in the river, he wiped his hands over his face a few times to free it of water, threw head and hands up, and fell backward in the water, whereupon his friends ran quickly in and took him out upon the bank, after which he died without a struggle. The people not knowing what to do, and being unprepared, there was, I suppose, little done to resuscicate him. After taking him to the nearest house, I was sent for, and two hours afterwards I saw the corpse, and found his hands, arms, and face cold, but there was considerable warmth in the axillar or arm pits. Percussion elicited a good resonance over the chest, except a little dullness in the lower part of the right lung. The heart was still, and he was evidently dead, and I made no efforts to restore life. I learned from his friends that he had never had convulsions or fits of any kind, and that he had been perfectly healthy up to this time. After he had been taken upon the bank the radial pulse could be easily felt. In dying, there was a little frothy mucus issued from the corner of his mouth, but there was no stertor (snoring) in breathing or contortions of the facial muscles.

Now what caused this man's death? Did water enter the bronchial tubes in his efforts at inspiration, in sufficient quantities to destroy life, or would not the spasmodic closure of the rima glottadis upon the contact of the water prevent this to any considerable extent? Besides, as remarked, there was a good chest sound or resonance, under percussion, except in the lower part of the right lung. Could apoplexy or epilepsy cause his death? The usual signs of these were absent—sterto and convulsive movement of the muscles. Or can his death be accounted for from the physical shock of the nervous system, causing syncope or fainting immediately after the immersion? This, taken in connection with the disturbing influence that the small amount of water that he may have inhaled and swallowed, might have had upon his mind and body, is the most plausible explanation that I can now give. A *post mortem* examination was refused.

F. A. Simmonds, M. D.

Rochester, Mo., Oct. 19, 1868.

Letter Carriers Uniform—Official Order.

Postmaster General Randall has issued the following order:

Ordered, That under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 27th, 1868, 20, the following described uniform dress be adopted and invariably worn by the letter carriers while on duty:

First. A single breasted sack coat of "cadet gray," or technically "blue mixed cadet cloth," extending two-thirds the distance from the top of the hip bone to the knee, with a pocket at each side, and one on the left breast—all outside—with flaps two and three fourths to three inches wide, with length to suit, say six and a half to seven inches; coat to be bound entirely round with good plain black alapaca binding one inch wide; to be put half over edges, with five brass buttons; with the design of the seal of this department (postrider, with mail-bag across the saddle,) down the front, to button up to the neck, and one half inch black braid round the sleeves two and a half inches from the bottom.

Second. Pants of same material and color, with fine black broad cloth stripe one-half-inch wide, down each leg.

Third. A single breasted vest, of same material and color, with seven oval brass buttons, (vest size) with the letters P. O. upon the face.

Fourth. Cap of the same material and color, navy pattern, bound round with a fine back cloth band one inch and half wide with small sized buttons at the sides, of the same material and design as those on the vest, and glazed cover for the wet weather.

Fifth. A reversable cape, (detached from the coat,) reaching to the cuff of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended of the same material and color, on one side, and gutta-percha cloth on the other side, with five buttons, the same as on the coat, down the front, and bound entirely round with plain black alapaca binding one inch wide put half over edge.

Texas, South Carolina.

Oregon, Louisiana.

Iron Fortifications and Great Guns—New Experiments in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin says: "The success which attended the experiments of last summer has induced the Prussian government to employ large blocks of hard cast-metal for the purpose of fortification. A foundry has been established with this object, on the artillery experimental ground, by which arrangement it is not necessary to move its ponderous productions any very great distance, whenever it is thought advisable to give Mr. Krupp an opportunity of knocking them to pieces, or endeavoring to do so. A colossal casting, weighing ninety tons, was made there last Friday, in the presence of the Minister of War and numerous military and naval officers, and is unquestionably by far the greatest that has ever been attempted on the Continent. What is considered still more remarkable than the size of the casting was the very short time required for the process. The metal was melted in three large furnaces in the short space of three hours, but the actual casting was completed in forty-five seconds.

"The report adds, by way of comparison, that the casting of a steam hammer weighing one hundred tons required in England forty-eight hours.

"A hydraulic crane is used for moving these large masses, and does its work so easily that a shield weighing forty tons has been moved several hundred yards and placed on the frame work intended to receive it in half an hour. The plates are not fastened together by bolts or screws, but cast in such shape as to dovetail into each other. It is intended to employ a combination of iron, earthwork and masonry in the new forts, and to adopt the improved methods in the coast defences first, as they are exposed to the heaviest fire.

"The Woolwhich gun, which has been competing at Berlin with Mr. Krupp's, has shown a deep crack after the two hundred and sixty-fourth round, whereas Krupp's gun has remained unscathed after four hundred rounds, and his friends are of course jubilant. On the other hand, an English seven-inch plate, three inches of steel on four inches of iron, from the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, was too much for Krupp's ninety-six pounder, at least only the point of the shot came through. It has been stated since that only a reduced charge of powder was used on this occasion. The same projectile, however, and with a similar reduced charge, had knocked an eight-inch plate of Austrian manufacture all to pieces. Both Krupp and Borsig have offered to establish works for rolling plates in Prussia."

New Postoffice Box.

An improved Postoffice box for the receipt of newspapers as well as letters, is now on exhibition at the Postoffice Department, in Washington. The opening of the box is eight by four inches—big enough to receive the largest envelopes and newspapers. This opening is so covered by a lid so contrived that when it is raised a cylinder just below it revolves until a similar opening is presented. The letter or newspaper is then deposited, and falls on the bottom of this cylinder. When the lid is shut down again, the cylinder revolves until the opening is downward, when its contents fall into the letter box. Of course whenever the lid is raised the turning of the cylinder cuts off any communication with the receptacle below, so that while packages can be deposited none can be abstracted. The letter box bears upon its front a dial or clock face, with hands. The carrier, when removing the contents of the box, sets the hands to the hour when he will next call for the mail, and thus every one can see at what hour the letters or papers he deposits will be called for.

—The lava thrown out by Mount Vesuvius during the present eruption has been subjected to analysis by an Italian chemist, and found to contain the following ingredients: Silica, 39 parts; lime, 18; alumina, 14; magnesia, 3; protoxide of iron, 13; potash, 1; soda, 10; water 2. The specimen, therefore, closely resembled the common glass seen in wine bottles. Lava, though varying considerably in color and solidity or friability, and occasionally containing little groups of crystalline minerals, would seem to be a sort of rough natural glass or earthenware, mainly produced from sand, chalk, clay, and similar common earthy substances.

Alabama, Mississippi.

Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska.

VARIETIES.

—The statue of Washington in Richmond, Va., is very shaky, and the people fear it will tumble down.

—In Connecticut a boy of twenty has just married a widow of fifty who has seven children. The eldest is six years older than his new "papa."

—Twenty-five thousand and sixty-six dollars have been collected in New York for the benefit of the South American earthquake sufferers.

—The fires in the Oregon woods are a double calamity. Besides the destruction of property, they drive the wild beasts into the settlements, where they commit great ravages.

—A gentleman in the Bank of England has calculated that if all the English shillings in circulation were piled one upon another, the column would be eighty seven and a quarter miles long.

—The Fenian Brotherhood will begin a general Congress in Philadelphia, on the 24th instant, at which over one thousand delegates will be present from this country, California, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and South America.

—A lady, in a crowd of children in France being bitten by a mad dog, held on to the animal till he could be secured, and thus saved the lives of the others. For this bravery the Government has given her a gold medal, her life happily being spared.

—An English shipmaster and mate are on trial for setting off on the ice, twelve miles from the shore of Newfoundland, six stowaway boys, who were found concealed in their vessel on an Atlantic voyage. Two of the boys, eleven years only, died before reaching land.

—A few nights since a woman at Lewiston, Me., undertook to commit suicide by jumping into the river. She found the water too cold, however, and immediately got out of it by crawling on some logs which were in the stream, from which perch she was soon taken by a gentleman who had been attracted to the river by her lusty screams for help.

—Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., whose name was stricken from the rolls of attorneys of the District Supreme Court, in Washington, by Judge Fisher, during the first Surratt trial, has commenced a suit for libel against Judge Fisher, laying his damages at $20,000. A rule has been served upon the court by the United States Supreme Court to show cause why Bradley's name should not be restored to the rolls.

—A country doctor, being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry the game bag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed; and the boy, overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed, "there's a covey; if you get near 'em, won't you physic 'em?" "Physic them! you young rascal, what do you mean?" said the doctor. "Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the lad.

—Here is one of Eugenie's dinner toilettes on a full dress day: A sky blue robe flounced round with point lace laid on flat between each flounce. An open bodice *a la* Watteau, high behind, with ruches of lace round the border. Medallion of diamonds and turquoises on a black velvet ribbon, very long diamond and turquois earrings, curls behind and a Grecian bow of hair on the summit of the head, and little antique curls on the forehead.

—At the Hardin County, Ky., Fair, held last week, a question arose regarding the proper status of widows. The society offered a prize for the best unmarried lady rider and also one for the best married lady rider. A young widow was excluded from the first ring because the young girls all declared she was a married woman. She then made application to become a contestant for the prize in the second ring, but was ruled out because she was a single woman.

—The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* says it has been ascertained that the old Bank of North Carolina is about to go into bankruptcy. It adds that if the report be true and the purpose of the managers of this venerable concern be consumated, the State of North Carolina will lose $500,000 of its literary fund, and the University of North Carolina $125,000. The editor understands also that other funds, the property of widows, orphans and charities, will also be lost. The bank was at the close of the war in a better condition than any other in the State.

Iowa, Minnesota, California.

KENTUCKY.

West Virginia.

Michigan, Wisconsin.

North Carolina.

New Hampshire.

Rhode Island.

NEW JERSEY.

Weekly Post.

SPEECHES.

The telegraph furnishes a speech from the Secretary of State, Hon. W. H. SEWARD, on political topics. It is foxy all over. He denounces the Republican party, through the misdeeds of Congress, which he asserts has from 1865 until the present moment, sacrificed the best interests of the country, committed crimes in the name of liberty, and almost extinguished all reverence for the Constitution. Notwithstanding all this, he cannot forsake his idols, and thinks he sees since the October election, that GRANT contains sufficient loyal juice to suit the next four years.

THE reception of the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, is announced as a remarkable one. The meeting was presided over by Hon. W. A. WALLACE, who opened the meeting in the following speech:

The condition of our country demands the attention of every citizen. The hour is full of peril. The Government of the Constitution does not exist in ten States of the nation, and is in abeyance in the remainder. The shadow of military despotism is seen everywhere. The public credit is below par, and bankruptcy threatens the nation. Taxation is oppressive individually and encumbers national prosperity. In the mismanagement of Governmental affairs, in the reckless expenditure of public monies, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary public officials, and in the flagrant violation of the constitutional obligations are to be found the causes of our present difficulty. (Applause.) If we can remove the causes the effects cease. To secure this good end the Democratic party have reaffirmed those great principles which lie at the very base of our Governmental structure, and it pledges to be faithful to its obligations and to bring the country once more to its original strength and purity. [Applause.] In the past we have sustained these principles, and when we have been defeated in their support we have invariably risen stronger and more determined than before. In securing the agent to administer the remedy for our present ills, we have selected a candidate whose whole life is the evidence of his capacity. [Great applause.] A statesman of great experience, a ripe scholar, and an honest man—[cheering]—by wath his skillful touch, order will succeed confusion, the government of law will supplant the rule of the sword, and the republic will rapidly regain the proper pathway of national prosperity and greatness. I congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, upon your privilege of listening to him whilst, with that magnetic eloquence so peculiar to him, he speaks to you in words of earnestness and truth. It is with pride and pleasure that I now introduce to you the foremost statesman in America, the gifted orator and Christian gentleman, the Hon. Horatio Seymour.

THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on Friday evening last, addressed the Democracy of Albany, New York. His speech is a masterly development of the issues of the campaign. He appealed to the intelligence, not to the passions, omen, and gives us additional reason to be proud of our good old Democratic party. In the beginning of his remarks, he made the following application of a well attested fact in history, which, in view of recent events, has point:

We have had already some very sharp skirmishing—nay, my friends, let us be honest—some very heavy fighting, and we have not achieved the success we expected. We have not driven the enemy from the ground we designed to occupy for the final assault. Indeed, our ranks have been thrown into some disorder; but what of that? Do you remember the great battle which Julius Cæsar fought against the Nervii, how they came down in dense masses upon his legionaries? How, while keeping the left wing, where Cæsar and the famous tenth legion were engaged, they lapped over his right wing, pushed it in by main force, huddled the soldiers together so that they could not use their swords, came in upon their rear, dispersed the sutlers and camp followers, and drove the fugitives in herds from the ranks? The day was lost, despair was in every heart and destruction stared them in the face. Then at last stood forth the General and the leader. Julius Cæsar snatched a shield from a soldier, and dashed fighting to the front rank of the disordered legion; and the historians goes on to tell how, "when his men saw him measuring himself thus with the enemy, hand to hand; when they heard him encouruging his centurions by name, and acquitting himself among them as their equal and fellow, every hand was moved with new vigor, every order he could utter was obeyed with ardor, anticipated by instinct; and in a few moments a space was cleared for the legionaries to form again. Courage and confidence were again restored. The legions charged in turn, and Cæsar won a victory so decisive that of sixty thousand fighting of the Nervii, but five thousand survived." And now, like the great Roman, our great leader has come down to fight with us in the ranks, and we are steadily dressing up the lines for the final charge, which is to destroy forever the power of the Radical host encamped over against us. My friends, we may well strain every nerve in this contest, for it is by far the most important political battle which has been joined since the adoption of the Constitution.

HON. S. S. COX spoke the other night in New York, in which he said:

It was a common assertion of the Republican party that they had put down the rebellion; but there was a small statistical fact on record which impugned the full veracity of this statement. While one million and three-quarters of votes were cast for Lincoln in 1864, Secretary Stanton had three millions of names on the muster rolls of the army. Who were those that failed to vote for Lincoln and that fought for the Union? If they were not Republicans then they were Democrats. Call them Copperheads, if you please, but still they periled their lives for the sake of the country. [Voice—"What about Butler?"] Well, when I go to Congress I shall defend General Butler, and especially his military career, and I shall defend him in the words of the classic poet—

Ben Butler was a soldier brave
And a soldier bold was he;
He had for silver spoons and sich
A par-ti-a-li-ty.

JOHN COVODE to his friends in Indiana county:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs.

IT IS HUMILIATING to see leading men of the Radical party, like STANTON, appealing to the lowest passions of the mob, to gain a hearing or inflame to action. His speech in this city was not a whit above MARSHALL, KIRKPATRICK or HOWARD, the most prominent of our local Republican orators. The same old buncombe appeals to the starry flag, the red handed rebels, and that the Democratic party only wished to win, to place in power WADE HAMPTON and FORREST and PRESTON, and will the American people stand this? [No, never. Great cheering.] This is the beginning and middle and end of every speech. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS expresses the whole idea when he says:

The whole staple of the Radical electioneering consists in the assertion that the success of the Democratic party is to result in reinstating the principle of secession, and restoring the "rebels" to political power in this country. We hear it everywhere reiterated that the leaders of the Democratic party always have been and still are in sympathy with the "rebels;" and the public ear is dinned with the cant of fighting over again the battles of the Union, and keeping down rebellion. Well, gentleman, it is a singular proof of lack of brains, or lack of something else, that in a country supposed to be governed by a fundamental law to which all its public policy should be referred, and at a period when the Constitution of the country is pre-eminently affected by public measures, nobody, on the side of one of the great parties, undertakes to meet its opponents of the other party on the real issues that are involved. I say *nobody*, for so far as I have observed, there has been nothing said or written on the Republican side that touches the questions involved in this contest, and the reason probably is that nobody on that side wishes to state the Democratic case truly and squarely, and then to encounter it in fair argument before the people. Misrepresentation of persons, repetition of old and exploded slanders, and depreciation of individual character, are thought to be the most efficient weapons.

TWO YOUNG LADIES who recently attempted to inflict the Grecian bend upon Mobile, were followed by a rabble, and so hooted and jeered at that they were forced to seek refuge in a convenient shop. After they had thus retired from public gaze, twenty or more boys deliberately took seats upon the sidewalk, and calmly awaited the reappearance of the benders, when they renewed their persecutions.—*Exchange.*

We have not heard of any Pittsburgh ladies imitating this idiotic fashion. If any do we hope they will be treated similar to those in Mobile.

DEATH BED CONFESSION.

The *Dispatch* of Thursday morning contained the address of the National Republican Committee, which commenced as follows:

NEW YORK, October 28, 1868.—FELLOW CITIZENS: On the third of November you are to register a decision at the ballot box which will control the Government for four years and AFFLICT the destinies of the country for all time.

"Afflict" is good.

THURSDAY NOV. 26th., has been recommended by Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The President and a number of Governors had previously designated that day, and no doubt it will now be adopted by those Governors who have not yet issued their proclamations.

[For the Post.]

Great Men are Fond of Songs.

Sir John Falstaff and Abraham Lincoln, on convivial or mirthful occasions, always called for songs, and it seems does Edwin M. Stanton! On Thursday evening he was so overjoyed at the glim prospect of again being commandant of the Bastile, that in decayed health and all, as he seems to be, he as a clown, humorist &c., perfectly rivalled all all competitors, not even Brother Bigham could hold a candle to him, unless it would be in the mazy dance, and I have my doubts even about that. If Edwin's decayed health was somewhat improved he might be hard to beat on a hoe-down, or the like. But then it is "loilty" that spurs him on. Seriously, England had but one Jeffries, and thank God! thus far, America has but one Stanton. The exhibition the poor, rough, heartless creature made of himself on Thursday evening, to the thinking, considerate man, was truly humiliating. And yett here was amongst his audience, hissing him on, many who when in possession of *absolute* authority, he grossly and wantonly insulted, but such is life—"d—n it, fellows must live."

BASTILE.

General McClellan's Letter to the War Democracy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1868.

Colonel Charles H. Pierson, Chairman, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of yesterday is received. I regret that it is not possible for me to return to New York in person to accept your very flattering invitation to preside over the mass meeting of soldiers, sailors, and true war Democrats, to be held on Friday next.

Were it in my power, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet once more my friends and comrades who will assemble on the occasion.

As it is, I must confine myself to the expression of my thanks for the compliment paid me, and of my most cordial wishes for the success of the meeting and of the Democratic cause, in the interest of which it is called.

I am, very dear Colonel, ever your sincere friend, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Ohio and Indiana Congressmen.

The Ohio Delegation to the next Congress will consist of J. E. Stevenson, Robert C. Schenck, William Lawrence, John A. Smith, James J. Winans, John Beatty, John T. Wilson, Martin Welkner, Edward H. Moore, John A. Bingham, Jacob A. Ambler, Wm. H. Upson and James A. Garfield, 13 Republicans; and Phillip W. Strader, Wm Mungen, E. F. Dickinson, Truman H. Hoag, P. Van Trump and George W. Morgan, 6 Democrats. This is a Democratic gain of three members.

In Indiana, the following members of the next Congress are elected: George W. Julian, John Coburn, G. S. Orth, D. D. Pratt, J. P. C. Shanks, W. Williams and Jasper Packard, 7 Republicans; and W. E. Niblack, M. C. Kerr, W. S. Holman and D. W. Voorhees, 4 Democrats. The Democrats gain one member.

SPEECH

OF

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, ESQ.,

Before the Democratic Club at Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 28, 1868.

Mr. Black opened his address by ascribing the present dismembered and suffering condition of the country, solely to the policy of the Radical party—which for eight years has ruled us with absolute power. He referred to the reign of peace, justice and law so long enjoyed by the nation under the sway of Democracy, and noted that in all that period of constitutional government, no record is found so stained with the blood of innocent people shed by military tribunals; there were no dungeons crowded with political opponents; no restraint upon speech or press; no partizan expulsions from Congress, and no elections carried by force or terror. On the contrary, all doubts of the adaption of the Federal Constitution to the necessities of the country, were put at rest by a successful and scrupulous administration of its principles. After showing how the country "has been pillaged of its wealth and defrauded of its blood" ostensibly to further a war for the Union, which turns out to have been no war for the Union at all, but only a crusade in behalf of the Radical party and the negroes, the perverted policy of which does not permit a restoration of the Union or the Constitution, he spoke as follows:

The questions of reconstruction and taxation are so involved with each other that we cannot separate them in the discussion. If we impose upon the South conditions which she abhors, we must pay the usual price which tyranny exacts for its unlawful pleasures. The chains which bind her must be forged out of the fruits of your labor. The armies which tread out her life and liberty, you must sustain at an annual cost of $2000 to the man. The Freedman's Bureau requires millions of your money, to sow discord and bloodshed between the races. The military governments that hold your brethren in servitude to negroes, lay their strong hands upon you also in the swollen appropriations of Congress. If you elect to impose upon the South a despotism the most merciless and inhuman, the despotism of a barbarous and servile race, intoxicated by the possession of unlimited power in the State, you must expect to see it followed by the results which have attended such terrible experiments in every age and quarter of the world. So far as you are concerned, it were better that the ten doomed States should be a blank desert or a pathless wilderness. Eight millions of whites will never be the patient serfs of four millions of blacks, and every organized attempt of the former to resume their rights as citizens, will be denounced by your rulers as a new rebellion, and made the pretext of fresh attacks upon the Constitution, and fresh burdens of taxation.

But let us see what Congress proposes to do by the "Reconstruction Acts." They strike down the legitimate governments of ten States in the Union as they existed on the 2d of March, 1867. They abolish all civil authority, divide the States into "five military districts," and make a General the autocrat of each, with several millions of free born men and women as his subjects. The Federal Government is demolished along with those of the States; and in all that vast expanse of country, no human being dare claim the protection of the Constitution. He may suffer all the injuries of St. Paul from the scourge to the fire, and be at last crucified with his head downward, but he may not appeal to the only Cæsar we know—the majesty which resides in the Constitution and laws of his country. Property, life, persons, are all left to the mercy of a single despot. It is only by his gracious suffrance that the inhabitants are permitted to live at all. He may execute them all if he chooses. He may define new crimes, and affix to them any punishment he pleases. The law specifically gives him the almost absolute power of life and death.

And how long does Congress require the people to endure this state of unmitigated vassalage? Only until they exchange that form of oppression for a worse one. When the political power of the country is safely transferred to the colored population and the whites have signified their entire submission to their new masters, the military coercion shall cease. It is the choice between being stretched on the rack, or broken on the wheel. The satraps are commanded to order elections, at which they shall vote all their negro subjects, and such of their white ones as agree to the proposed change. The delegates so chosen shall meet in State convention, and frame a "republican," that is to say, a negro constitution, which shall be ratified by the same process. This constitution must "provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons" as were "electors for delegates." Then if the constitution is approved by Congress as sufficiently "republican" in a partisan sense, a legislature to be elected by the new "electors" must ratify the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. All this being done to the satisfaction of a Radical Committee, the ancient Commonwealth is blotted out of the map, and the African State takes its place in the Union. Thus a State may pass out of the condition of Poland, into that of Hayti; but that is the only alternative. In fine, this iniquitous system of oppression, was conceived and executed "outside of the Constitution," solely that the ballot boxes might be stuffed with a million of fraudulent votes, to insure the ascendancy of the Radical party.

But just as tyranny in all ages attempts to justify its own wrongs by maligning its victims, the legislation of Congress is defended by falsely imputing to the Southern people opinions and purposes which they have repeatedly, and in the most solemn manner disclaimed. Their surrender to the Federal arms was complete, and in conventions, in legislature, in statute, and in Constitutions, they gave every conceivable pledge of unreserved submission to the Government.

This fact was acknowledged of all men; and when General Grant set it forth in his famous report to the President, with circumstantial emphasis, as the result of personal observation by himself and subordinates, he merely stated what nobody questioned. But even supposing them to have been otherwise disposed, they were certainly the most helpless, and the least formidable population on the globe. Their system of domestic labor had been broken up. The greater part of their capital and perishable property had been consumed by the war. Pillage and fire had defaced the country in broad, dark belts. All that were capable of bearing arms, had borne them in vain or died in the field. The wealthiest families were beggared and could scarcely command a day's provisions. The negroes, demoralized and seduced by the Freedman's Bureau, had deserted their labor, and subsisted upon the country like an army of invasion. If any hands could be procured to plant a crop, no man could tell who would reap it, if it should ever be reaped at all. Thus the "harvest time came, but with it came not the harvest," and the last hope of the wretched people sunk in their hearts. Famine in Ireland would probably have moved the Radical bigots to compassion; but for famine among the women and children of the South, famine deliberately contrived as an incident of their negro policy, they had no touch of pity. Even this scene of universal distress was not enough to satisfy their vengeance; and to it they added the horrors of military government.

I will not insult your understanding, by gravely pointing out the antagonism between every word and line of the Reconstruction Laws, and almost every word and line of the Federal Constitution. That they are naked usurpation from beginning to end even their authors concede. Mr. Stevens blushed, more perhaps from disgust than shame when he heard a Congressman mouthing about its being constitutional to extirpate the Constitution, and he forthwith commanded that no Radical should thereafter blaspheme against his five military despotisms, by calling them American institutions. He pitied the weak mind which could be imposed upon by such an absurdity. He got rid of the whole trouble by substituting, for the acknowledged law, for the declarations of Congress, and for the principles and pledges of the Republican party, a new doctrine of his own. According to it the war was a bloody delusion. It had been waged, not as commonly supposed, to restore the Union or to enforce the Constitution, but to extinguish them both, and along with them ten States. Its object was to conquer and enslave a foreign country, and its success gave the land and the inhabitants to the Radical Congress as a sort of personal booty. These, he held, it was the part of sound partisan wisdom to govern by bayonets, until they could be carved up into acceptable negro States. This barbarous theory he imposed upon the Congress, and the Congress imposed it upon the country. The President disputed it, and was impeached as a criminal. The Supreme Court would have set it aside, but its authority was paralyzed by legislation, and threatened with annihilation. The Radical candidate for President was appointed to supervise its operation, and to see that the mongrelizing was thoroughly done. By this process, seven Africanized States have just been hurried into the Union to counterbalance the electoral votes of New York and Pennsylvania, while three others are still excluded, because in them even the negroes are unreliable for the Radical party.

This latter day doctrine of Mr. Stevens had been presented in the Baltimore convention of his party, and voted down with a storm of disgust. It was in the teeth of the Crittenden Resolution passed almost unanimously, by both Houses. Nearly all through the war, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and part of the time, North Carolina, had representatives on one or both floors. In the name of Mr. Lincoln, Seward had informed the world that the vacant seats of Southern members were waiting to receive them, and Congress had passed a bill apportioning representatives to the Southern just as to the Northern States. Two constitutional amendments had been proposed to the States, now said to have been "extinct," and one of them had become a part of the instrument by virtue of their ratification. According to the sworn testimony of Stanton and Grant, Mr. Lincoln, whom they canonize, had prepared the identical proclamation which President Johnson promulgated in the case of North Carolina, and made the basis of his whole restoration policy. A party record so consistently clear and strong, and of so many years growth, in opposition to the new dogma, they basely recanted and renounced, merely to achieve a temporary triumph, by usurping political power, to be eased in partnership with a mass of ignorant and licentious negroes.

Not content with giving the blacks complete domination in the South, they have made him the political, and, so far as in them lay, the social equal of the white in the District of Columbia, and in all the Territories of the Union; while in every Northern State where they supposed they had the power, they have proposed to strike the word "white" from the constitutions. Failing in this latter attempt numerous bills are now pending in Congress to compel our acquiescence in the new degradation.

With such laws in full operation, it is too late to doubt the deliberate purpose of Congress, to effect the complete ascendency of the negroes, at least throughout the entire South. But when in the light of history, we consider the intermediate honors and final ruin, to which we thus condemn a third part of our common country, humanity must shudder at the enormity of the crime.

A few years ago France had a Radical party, in most things like our own. While it overthrew the whole fabric of society; while it trampled down all law, human and divine and governed by force of murder and terror alone; while the committee butchered its opponents in the capital, and the deputies in the provinces; it shouted, nevertheless, through all its coarse and brutal throats, "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality." But France had also a blooming island reposing in undisturbed peace, and ravishing beauty, in the Indian seas. Its green hill sides were covered with many herds. Its forests abounded in precious woods. In all its fertile valleys, luxuriant plantations of cotton, coffee and sugar, interspersed with groves of tropical fruits, tired the eye with their endless and various wealth of products. It was like a rich garden cultivated by the science of an elevated race. Great cities flourished at it ports, and mighty fleets of merchant ships rode in its harbors. But one fact arrested the attention of the French Radicals. The blacks were servile. Therefore a decree of the convention emancipated and enfranchised them. Henceforth the history of St. Domingo is but one continuous tale of revolution, anarchy and bloodshed. The negro revived his barbarous habits. Labor was to him associated with the idea of servitude, and he labored no more. He sought subsistence by plunder, and spread desolation over the land he had lately tilled. The supposed inequalities of race he extinguished with the knife and the torch. Burnings and massacre were his passion. He made his very banners of infants thrust through with spear-points. Unspeakably lewd, and infinitely cruel the horrid tortures which accompanied the murder of his female captives, are nameless in a Christian tongue. At length the white race was utterly exterminated from the face of the Island; and and St. Domingo was fairly "reconstructed;" with what effect to her material interest, a glance at Allison's History or McCullough's Dictionary, will amply demonstate. In 1789 her population was 600,000. In 1832 it was 280,000. In 1789 she exported 672,000,000 pounds of coffee. In 1832 she exported none. In 1789 her commerce employed 1680 ships. In 1832 it employed one. In 1789 it employed 27,000 sailors. In 1832 it employed 167. In 1789 her exports to France were £6,720,000 British money. In 1832 there were none. In 1789 her imports from France were £9,820,000. In 1832 they were none. These figures sufficiently indicate the fate which awaits any country dominated by the negro. Jamaica and British Guiana, furnish similar illustrations, though in these a qualified suffrage, and the restraint of British sovereignty saved the ruin from being so complete.

It is, my fellow citizens, a doom like this, which the Republicans persuade you to pronounce upon ten American States. You see its beginning already in the depreciated lands, the short crops, and perishing business of the South. Even now Senator Thurman alleges that Hamilton county, Ohio, pays more internal taxes than any eight of those States. Napoleon bewailed the madness of the zealots, that sacrificed the mighty revenues of the Empire, derived from St. Domingo, as you will shortly bewail the madness that induces you to commit a similar folly.

The Union "had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit." These motives for its creation, were not stronger in the breasts of our fathers, than they ought to be in ours, for its re-adjustment as they made it. It is only by the help of the extensive resources of the South, fully developed in a state of peace and order, that we can hope to restore our financial affairs to ease and soundness. With an economical administration, and the payment of just such principal as we borrowed, and no more. this may justify a rational hope of better times. If there be anything certain, it is that we have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the prostration of Southern industry.—If she prospers we prosper with her. If she suffers we suffer with her. Before the war her agricultural staples formed the bulk of our exports, and our internal trade with her counted its profits by hundreds of millions. Let her great producing interests be revived and all these commercial advantages will revive with them. We should then have her timely and valuable aid in discharging the enormous indebtedness already incurred, instead of incurring more, to furnish the means for her destruction.

Webster doubtless "spoke for all time" but one wise and glowing passage, he seems to have addressed to this present time: "Never did there devolve on any generation of men higher trusts than now devolve upon us, for the preservation of this Constitution, and the harmony and peace of all who are destined to live under it. Let us make our generation one of the strongest and brightest links in that golden chain which is destined, I fondly believe, to grapple the people of all the States to this Constitution for ages to come. We have a great popular, constitutional Government, guarded by law and by judicature, and defended by the affections of the whole people. No monarchial throne presses these States together, no iron chain of miliary power encircles them; they live and stand under a government popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equality, and so constructed we hope as to last forever. In all its history it has been beneficent; it has trodden down no man's liberty; it has crushed no State."

It is to make the Union such as these words describe it that we have put in nomination the illustrious names of Seymour and Blair. These our enemies, in despair of a better cause, calumniate each for an act, that ought to make his character immortal.

Stanton and Fry conceived the atrocious project of depleting the Democratic population of New York city, by conscripting two men there for one in Republican Districts. Day by day the deadly wheel went round, and its hopeless victims were dragged out to die, instead of those unlawfully exempted. At length maddened by the partisan greed which forever lapped up their blood, and spared that of more favored men, the outraged populace poured into the streets, shattered the conscription boxes, and with the usual excesses of a justly infuriated mob, held the city. Then troops were marched in and cannon planted to sweep down with grape and cannister, the now helpless mass of men, women and children. At this juncture appeared the Governor in whom authorities and people had equal confidence. "With his life in his hand" he stood before that desperate throng, and the lives of many hung upon his voice. With the high words of command he mingled the soft words of persuasion. He pledged the influence of his great office to redress their wrongs. He promised mercy, and justice too. The excited people melted away to their homes. The riot was ended. The cannon were there still, but the mixed multitude of innocent and guilty were no longer within their murderous range. Horatio Seymour had given peace to the great city, and saved the lives of thousands of its citizens. But he had called them "friends," and this is his offense. If this be his crime, how memorable and lustrous must be his virtues!

But Blair's crime is darker still. He is a revolutionist! He has declared the Constitution, "signed by the sacred right hand of George Washington" the Supreme Law of the land." He has even particularized military and negro despotisms, as among the evils he would sweep away, in obedience to its provisions. As a warrior he had but two defects—he would not steal cotton or murder civilians. His services in the late war had been the most signal. He had led the onset in Missouri, and on every desperate field of the South-west, he was the soldier whose skill was only less conspicuous than his valor. Grant and Sherman both had pronounced him the first of volunteer captains. But as a civilian he refused his assent to the Radical plan for dismembering the Union, and handing its fragments over to be the spoil of Fletchers, and Brownlows and negroes. He raised a voice of rare and impressive eloquence in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, for which he had fought. That these might survive unimpaired, he had shed his own blood, and led thousands to death, and they should not perish now for want of his support. In Missouri scores of picked assassins were sent to silence him with the pistol or the bludgeon; but he obstinately refused to be frightened; and while his auditors fell dead beside him by the shots that were intended for him, this fearless friend of his race and country, continued to plead the cause of both. But then the Radicals say the Blair *family is odious.* It is certainly natural enough that the father, who was the bosom companion, and is yet a sort of living representative of Jackson, should be odious to all enemies of law and liberty. It is also very clear that young Blair, reared in daily communion with his father's intimate friends, Jackson, Livingston, Benton and Wright, must have received a wicked education that could scarcely have been worse had he been brought up at the feet of George Washington himself. It is at least sure that he will never unlearn or disgrace it.

Seymour and Blair! They are names that ought to be dear not to a party only, but to a liberated and prosperous country!

Partisan Courts.

To the Editor of the Post:

In your issue of the 27th, I notice a very appropriate article in reference to the Supreme Court of the State, in which you ask, "Shall we have a partisan Court?" If you had said *Courts*, I think you would have come nearer the mark, for if we are to judge from the recent action of our Court of Allegheny county, we must come to that conclusion. I will give you a case in point, as an illustration! About a year ago the tavern keepers on the Perrysville road were indicted for selling liquor on Sunday; (I have no objection to that as far as it goes,) two of them, (both Democrats), were convicted of the charge, *the sentence was deferred for six months, until the Saturday before the election*, they were then sentenced to *ten days* imprisonment and the usual fine, thereby defrauding them of their votes. If this was not done for partisan purposes, it looks very much like it, and does not redound to the credit or dignity of the Judges, or one of the clerks of the court either. I believe the custom is to sentence the following Saturday after conviction.

FAIR PLAY.

WASHINGTON.

Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan—Internal Revenue Appointments—Duties on Liquors—Report of the Agricultural Bureau on the Crops—Treasury Matters—Charge of Embezzlement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:

ST. LOUIS, October 29.

To Brevet Major-General Townsend:

The following dispatch from General Sheridan is just received:

"IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYES, KANSAS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, October 28.—*To Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols:* General Carr, with seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and Forsyth's Scouts, under Lieut. Brepoon, struck the Indians on Shutless Creek, south of Beaver on the 25th inst., and killed ten Indians and five horses, and captured three ponies. The next day he followed the Indians, who dispatched their advance to protect their lodges and stock, the Indians burning the prairie to the windward, but not stopping the advance of the troops. They forced the Indiens to abandon their robes and camp and lodge equipage, capturing and killing seventy-two horses. General Carr is still pursuing them. Colonel Carr is also in the same section, and, I think, before this has joined General Carr.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN.

"W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G."

The following appointments have been made:

Gnagers—Baxton Baker, 11th district Indiana; Ezra M. Bearsdley, 4th district, Illinois.

Storekeepers—Charles Roples, 1st district Illinois.

In accordance with the act of February 3d, 1868, all cotton imported from foreign countries from and after the 1st proximo will be exempt from import duty.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, dated October 26, directing that a duty of 25 per cent. per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem, be assessed on all cigars, cigarettes and cheeroots, under the 82d and 87th sections of the Internal Revenue act approved July 20th, 1868.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the crops in October, It says there is full promise of the early summer not being realized in the wheat harvest. The increase of area over that of last year, in its effect upon the aggregate production, is nearly neutralized by the small diminution in some of the principal wheat growing States, in yield, per acre, so that the increase in the total quantity as shown in the October returns is scarcely more than three per cent., and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast. The averages from October appear to show a decrease in the production in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the latter having only half a crop. The other States indicate an increase In Mississippi it is very slight; in Minnesota, 13 per cent.; Iowa, 6 per cent.; Missouri, 8 per cent; Nebraska, 13 per cent.; Kansas, 23 per cent., and California 25 per cent. Many States in different parts of the country, especially in Maryland and Wisconsin, the report shows a disproportionment in the yield of grain in threshing. The oats crop is light in the Eastern, Middle and Southern Atlantic States. There is not a full average in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In the other States the product is above the average, the largest increase being 21 per cent., in Nebraska. In Wisconsin the deficiency is 9 per cent. Considerable injury from frost has resulted to the corn crop, it is reported, in Northern Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and more northern latitudes. In some parts of Iowa an estimate of two-fifths of the soft corn is made. From Southern Indiana, Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, complaints come of immaturity consequent upon the wet weather, and there have been accounts of injury from drought received. No general or very severe droughts have been reported. The total product will not be what was hoped in the early part of the season, or what is needed for the country with its rapidly increasing population, but somewhat larger in quantity than last year, which was a season peculiarly adverse to the corn prod uction. The area of cotton is somewhat less than last year. The culture has been better, and the preparation for planting more complete. The labor has been more regular and reliable as a general rule. Early in the season the promise was fine. Serious losses have of late been incurred, however, principally from the depredations of the cotton caterpillar or army worm, which have proved more general and severe in Georgia than elsewhere, although very troublesome in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and somewhat prevalent in the Carolinas and Arkansas. The heavy rains in Tennessee and the Southwest have caused anxiety, but have done less damage than was expected. The returns indicate a smaller crop possibly by 15 or 20 per cent. than last year, but a complete estimate will not be made till the crop is gathered. Peas and beans will be nearly an average crop. Buckwheat is very generally deficient. Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, California and some of the Southern States furnish favorable exceptions. Sorghum has been more successful than last year in Southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, the Gulf States and California. Potatoes are reported as a full average crop, with a deficiency of 10 per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania, from 3 to 7 per cent. in the Southern Atlantic States and Tennessee, 20 per cent. in Illinois, 10 per cent. in Iowa, 11 per cent. in Indiana, 15 per cent. in Ohio, 16 per cent. in Michigan, and a greater or less reduction in the other Western States. Returns from Louisiana, indicate an increase of 22 per cent. over last year in the sugar cane crop. The amount of old wheat on hand, is somewhat less than usual, throughout the country, with the exception of the cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the graineries are empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively lower than in the neighboring States.

The stock of beeves in preparation for the market is larger than last year, west and south of New Jersey, except in Indiana and Illinois, which States constitute an important beef-producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at two per cent., and in Indiana at five per cent. The condition of the cattle being fattened is almost universally of a superior character, giving promise of better and larger meat supplies than usual.

During the first week in October, the disbursements from the Treasury Department were very heavy, and it was thought there would be considerable increase in the public debt, but the receipts from custom during the month has been very large, and will probbly make up the deficit, and it is now expected the statement will show a slight decreas.

Deputy Collector, George H. Moore for the Third district of North Carolina, has been under examination here for several days past, charged with embezzlement and neglect of duty. The Commissioner discharged the case this afternoon. It appears from testimony that he had paid to the collector nearly $300,000, leaving an apparent balance in his favor of $9,000.

THE FACE AGAINST THE PANE.

[AN OLD SONG.]

Mabel—darling Mabel—
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
At the beacon in the rain;
And she hears the sea-bird screech,
And the breakers on the beach
Making moan—making moan—
And the willow-tree is blown
To and fro, to and fro,
Till it looks like some old crone,
Standing out there all alone,
In her woe.
While Mabel—darling Mabel,
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
At the beacon in the rain.

Set the table, maiden Mabel,
And keep the cabin warm,
Your little usher lover,
Is out there in the storm;
And your father—you are weeping—
O Mabel—darling Mabel—
Go set the supper table,
And put the tea a-steeping,
Your lover's heart is brave—
His boat is staunch and tight—
And your father knows the reefs
That keep the water white.
But Mabel—darling Mabel—
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
At the beacon in the rain.

See the lightning, how it glares,
And the thunder, how it rolls,
And in the lullings of the storm
The solemn church bell tolls;
But no sexton sways the bell—
In that belfry old and high,
Unseen fingers toll the knell,
As the wind goes tearing by.
Hark! how it tolls for the souls
Of the sailors on the sea.
God, pity them! God, pity them!
Wherever they may be;
God, pity wives and sweethearts,
Who wait and wait in vain!
And pity little Mabel
With her face against the pane!

MEMORIES.

But a line in a daily paper
Thousands of eyes would see,
And carelessly pass the record by
That gives such a pang to me.

Yet our lives had drifted far apart—
Mine at my ingle-side;
And his, who, I read in the Post to-day,
"On the 4th of October died."

And ours was a quiet liking,
A simple, friendly bond;
It was pleasant to meet, and light to part,
And never a thought beyond.

Yet as I read those words to-day,
Through a sudden mist of tears,
The fair, frank face, and the bright, blue eyes
Gleamed out through the cloud of years.

I heard the murmur of the tide
On the southern shore again,
And the echo of the pony's feet
In the sandy Hampshire lane.

I saw the sheen of the willow bough;
And the flashing of the weir,
Just as we watched them long ago,
In the spring of the life and the year.

Ah, well! it had passed away from mine,
The life that is closed at noon;
And I, who forgot to watch its course,
Will forget its setting soon.

For the world goes up, and the world goes down
And the young succeed the old;
And the April sunshine gilds the buds
That spring from the churchyard mould.

And eyes that of old have answered mine
Will sadden as mine have done,
As they glance some day down the list, and read
That my earthly race is run.

Well, I s arce can frame a kindlier wish
Than that every lip will say,
"God rest her soul!" as earnestly
As I breathe it for his to-day.

—*English paper.*

Gold Hunting in Australia—An Old Digger's Account of the Gympie Gold Field.

The Melbourne (Australia) *Times* publishes an account by "An Old Digger" of his visit to the Gympie Gold Field in Queensland, from which the following interesting details are taken:

"It is always an unpleasant task to recount the story of baffled hopes. However, on the present occasion I deem it a duty incumbent upon me to record my experience of gold mining at Gympie, in Queensland, whither so many luckless wights have within the last few weeks been drawn by a great cry and little gold, and I do so in order to warn would-be adventurers to the place against engaging in an enterprise so rash and utterly hopeless. On the 2d of last month I left Melbourne for Sydney, whence I took passage for Brisbane. We numbered a ship load bound for the diggings. The mode of transit from Brisbane to Gympie is partly by water and partly by rail.

"The 'mining district' in which Gympie is situated is called the Mary River gold field, and includes, besides the place first named, and which has attained the greatest celebrity, Kilkivan and Yabber diggings. The district is frequently called, after the nearest port, the Maryborough gold gelds. The first place I visited is called Warwick, and is situated about eighty miles south of Brisbane. At Warwick I remained but a short time, but at Yabber I sojourned a fortnight and at Gympie a week, during which time I had ample opportunity of satisfying myself that the alleged gold fields were a cruel hoax, and destined to benefit no one but the inventors of the fiction—namely, the local storekeepers and publicans. The shipping agents have also benefitted by the affair in an eminent degree.

"The merits of the diggings may be fairly estimated from the fact that the greatest yield ever obtained was one of three pounds, by a party of five, after a fortnight's work. Parties have continually gone abroad over the country to prospect in all directions, but the results were merely to confirm the too patent fact that gold was not to be found in anything approaching payable quantities. What is discovered is exceedingly fine, and, therefore, difficult to obtain. The ranges where it is principally found are so steep as to be nearly inaccessible, and the traveller must be considerably cautious in his progress. On one occasion, having taken a wrong track, I lost my way, and for four-and-twenty hours wandered through the forest, during which time I had not partaken of the smallest quantity of food. There would seem to be no lack of good water, as nearly every five miles I traveled, I came across a stream, good and clear.

"Neither is living very dear, as the following list of prices of provisions will indicate: Flour, 6d per pound; beef, 3½ per pound; tea, 5s; tobacco, 5s, and I may mention last, though probably in the estimation of many not least, nobblers are only 6d each, as in Melbourne. I left some thousands of men behind me at the Maryborough fields, and I really am at a loss to comprehend how numbers of them will manage to return to the places whence they came. Between Brisbane and the Yabber we met fifteen parties trying to exist; and at Rockhampton and the Peak-downs there are men working merely for their food. Such, in short, are the Queensland gold fields.

"In conclusion, allow me to express an opinion, as an old miner, that successful gold mining in Queensland will never be a thing to be realized, and let me administer a parting admonition to adventurous souls who would fain seek their fortunes at mining in that colony, to stay at home."

—In Algeria, where considerable ravages have been produced by locusts, the most signal advantages were derived from the importation of a bird called by the French the *martí triste*, the result of a first experiment being so favorable that the Imperial Government is about to renew it upon a still larger scale.

Phenomena of the Recent Earthquakes.

The earthquakes in California bring home to the dwellers in the Atlantic States, with fearful distinctness, the terrible disasters in Peru and Ecuador. The relations between the Atlantic and Pacific States are so persona and intimate that a painful anxiety and solicitude is generally felt respecting the fate of California. That State presents numerous volcanic traces that indicate the possibility if not the probability of earthquakes. Happily, the shocks in California appear to have been slight, although they naturally inspired a wide-spread terror. They were no doubt occasioned by the same disturbing influences that produced such fearful results in South America in August. This is in accordance with the general law of earthquakes, which travel from South to North. But in California the volcanic forces seem to have expended their strength, and resulted in comparatively slight undulations. The observations on these phenomena warrant the conclusion that the Californians have already experienced the worst effects from the earth's vibratory motion, and that no further injuries are likely to occur.

The recent earthquakes appear to have been diffused over a wide extent of territory. In Peshawur, in British India, an earthquake occurred on the 20th of August, seven days after the events in South America. The strongest buildings were shattered, but although the shocks were very violent, no lives were lost.

In the Sandwich Islands, from the 3d to the 9th of August, numerous slight shocks of earthquakes were observed. On the 8th a terrible rain storm, the usual attendant of earthquakes, occurred at Hawaii, and a few days afterward the atmosphere became sultry and oppressive, as is frequently the case before and after telluric disturbances. In Sydney, Australia, on the 15th of August, there was an extraordinary tidal disturbance for several days, that extended along the entire coast. The water ebbed and flowed with great violence, and for several days the tides were unusually high.

In Chili, since the earthquakes of the 13th of August, the atmosphere has exhibited signs of sultriness and oppression that occasioned no slight alarm among the inhabitants, who connect these conditions with volcanic eruptions. Scientific observations have not confirmed this view. Earthquakes have occurred during heat and cold, in storm and calm; but the South American view, like most popular impressions, seems to be based upon some foundation of facts. In nearly all the recent disturbances, from the shock in India, on the 20th of August, down to the recent disturbances in California, including the disasters in South America, there were the same conditions of sultriness and oppression in the air. The California papers by the last steamer all notice the warm, still air, and light vapor, which were attributed to fires in the woods in remore regions. But in the light of recent events, it may be concluded that these atmospheric peculiarities were connected with volcanic agencies.

A review of the facts that have been so far gathered relative to the recent earthquakes indicates that they were all probably occasioned by the same internal action, and were transmitted from the interior of the earth, in place of extending over its crust in vibratory motions, as is usually the case. Farther information upon these and other points will be looked for with peculiar interest by scientific persons as well as the general public.

The terror inspired by the comparatively light shocks of earthquakes in California, of which we have news by telegraph, is founded upon a deeply rooted principle of human nature. These phenomena reverse all our established ideas of the material universe. We are accustomed to the changes of wind and water, but the earth is always associated with ideas of stability and the ordinary succession of events founded upon known natural laws. An earthquake reverses in a moment all preconceived notions of the material universe, and induces an instinctive terror to which all other emotions and feelings are as nothing. Nor is this feeling confined to man. It is also shared by the animal creation. During an earthquake the fright of beasts is described as most pitiable. In India crocodiles and reptiles have been known to forsake the banks of rivers and hasten to the forests, led by a mysterious instinct.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Another Religious Sect in Russia.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: One more Christian sect has arisen within the Russian dominions, viz: at Sarapul. They acknowledge a Divine Being, but have abolished every other dogma and every token and sign of religious belief whatsoever, such as prayer, church, saints, &c., The local authorities found themselves obliged to imprison the heads of this new sect; whereupon the whole community begged to be imprisioned likewise, a desire with which the government complied as long as there was any room left in the prisons of the place. The superior authorities then took the matter in hand and, having failed in all their endeavors to bring these "fanatics of unbelief" back into the fold of the church, they tried other and more forcible means. It remains doubtful of what nature these were; but at any rate they proved very successful; about fifty of the spiritual heads of the heresy are still in prison, however, steadily refusing to enter into any conversation in regard to their creed.

A Spendthrift Lord in the Bankruptcy Court.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "To young gentlemen beginning life the story of Lord Albert Clinton, as revealed in the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday, may be recommended as an exhibition of those things which they ought most to avoid. Lord Albert has devoted his life thus far to the work of showing how soon a foolish young man may bring himself to ruin. The bankrupt told the court he 'had done nothing for years beyond getting into debt.' He had £900 a year when his father died, and £10,000 under the marriage settlement. He has now succeeded in reducing his income to £400 a year; he has spent the £10,000, and he owes £30,000 besides. The present age of this intelligent young scion of a noble house is twenty-three. He has 'seen life'—so much so that he lately passed five weeks in intimate observation of existence in Whitecross street. How proud his family must be of this excellent young man!"

—A breach of promise case was tried in the Morris county court, in New Jersey, last week. The plaintiff was Mrs. Eliza Garth, of New York, fifty-seven years old, who sued a widower named Richard Howell, seventy-seven years old, living in Flanders, New Jersey, for two thousand dollars damages. The lady alleged that defendant promised to marry her four years ago, and that since that time he has broken his engagement and married another. The defendant denied that there was any engagement on his part, and if there was any engagement he afterwards learned that she was a very passionate woman, and that she and her former husband lived very unhappily together, and thought the best thing for him to do under the circumstances, was to retract his promise. The jury gave a verdict of two thousand dollars for plaintiff.

Our New Minister to England.

The New York *Tribune* is painfully shocked and disgusted at the conduct of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to England. We agree with the *Tribune* in thinking that his course is calculated to wound deeply every loyal heart. He has not denounced or insulted any one since he has been abroad. He seems to concede that Englishmen had a right to entertain whatsoever opinions or sympathies they choose during our late war. He has actually abstained from vilifying the people of the Southern States. He was invited to a public dinner a few days ago in Liverpool, and neglected to accuse or reproach his hosts in a befitting way, for Mr. Greeley says there was "not the remotest reference in his speech to the immense losses which America has suffered in the late war."

Mr. Smalley, another one of the editors of the *Tribune*, also writes from London upon this subject. Smalley is naturally much hurt and is deeply affected, for Mr. Johnson has not only not quarrelled with Mr. Roebuck, but has been very friendly with Lord Wharencliffe. But the worst is to come. To our shame and confusion be it spoken, Mr. Johnson shook hands with Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama. The deed is without a parallel in history. It is true that Mr. Greeley shook hands with Mr. Davis when he went on his bond; that members of Congress shook hands with General Lee when he testified before a Congressional committee; that many most distinguished loyalists shook hands in Philadelphia with Mr. Stephens, and that Radical patriots in New York shook hands with Generals Johnston, Hampton and Forrest. Admiral Semmes also has been treated with great civility by more than one trully loyal man in the North.

But this makes no matter. What has been done here affords no palliation for Mr. Johnson. He was not content with formally shaking hands with an obnoxious Scotchman, but, as the *Tribune* tells us, "he grasped the hand of Mr. Laird," "he shook it cordially," and horribly to relate, "the two held each other by the hand while exchanging some words." We sympathise heartily with Mr. Greeley when he says "this fact will be read with a thrill of indignation in the loyal States of the Union." No excuse can be raised which can stand for a moment between Mr. Johnson and those whom he has so deeply offended, for Smalley gives us the deplorable assurance that neither Mr. Roebuck nor Lord Wharncliffe has manifested any repentance for having sympathised with the South. "If," adds Smalley "you care to save the country from further humiliation, summon home its recreant minister." We join in the suggestion. Mr. Johnson is supposed to represent the loyal Radical element which rules the North, and he misrepresents it grossly in demeaning himself like a man of sense and a gentleman.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Threatened Famine in India.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Calcutta under date of September 11th, in which the writer announces the probability of another famine in various parts of India, owing to the failure of the rice crops. He says:

"Famine once more threatens Northern India, especially all the provinces to which alone the term Hindostan is correctly applied. There was hardly any hot weather in the Indian sense, in May and June last. Again in July and August the heavens were opened with the most disastrous results in all the coast districts, east and west, on which the monsoon bursts. Orissa was swept; the other districts between Calcutta and the sea are still four feet under water; even more distant Tirhoot was deluged. The rice crops rotted; those sown a second time are now rotting before my eyes. But in Bengal the crop of the year comes later, as we have good reason to know since 1866. On the rainfall this month and half of the next depend the fate of the cold season crops and the lives of thousands. Now Bengal has already had much more than its whole year's supply. No less than seventy-eight inches have fallen at Calcutta, or eleven more than the annual average, against fifty-three in the same time last year.

"Nor has Western India escaped the deluge. At this time last month it inundated Guzerat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kurat and the other great old cities have been desolated. The news of a calamity, which in Europe would have called forth the lamitations of nations, in India takes three weeks to travel across the peninsula. Houses have fallen down by tens of thousands, and lives, both European and native, have been lost, while railway bridges have been washed away.

"At this moment the sixty millions of human beings who live by the land between the Indus on the North, the Chumbul, if not Gerbudna, on the South, and the Dammoodah, in the far east, are praying for rain, in mosque and temple, through priest and idol. The Lahore and Loodana districts of the Punjab, have the Baree Dooab Canal or the Indus, but flour (*atta*) is at ten pound a shilling, and in the depth of the last famine it rarely reached seven pound.

"In Lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain, and up in Behar they are suffering from too little. Rice, that used to sell at thirty seers for a rupee (thirty pounds a selling) is selling at twenty, and going up higher every day. If there should be no rain this month nothing can prevent a famine.

Pendleton at Columbus.

Hon. George H. Pendleton made a flying trip from Cincinnati to Columbus on Tuesday, to pay his respects to Governor Seymour. After the Governor had concluded his speech, loud calls were made for Pendleton, when he came forward amid much enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS:—I cannot speak to you today. I left a sick bed yesterday, that I might unite with you in giving a cordial welcome to the distinguished gentleman who is our guest to-day. I came only that we might show to him that our affection for his person is a strong and living sentiment in our hearts, and that our devotion to the great principles of which he is so eminent an advocate is like a holy fire of perpetual flame. [Great cheering.] I will not detain you a moment longer. I have the honor now of introducing to you an eminent gentleman from New York, the Hon. Francis Kernan.

Curious Calculation.

When the public debt of the United States caused by the rebellion was at its highest point it amounted to nearly one dollar a minute for the time that has elapsed since the creation of the world. According to generally accepted chronology it was 4,004 years from the creation to the birth of Christ that makes this the year of the world 5,872. There are 5225,600 minutes in a year of 365 days, the whole number of minutes, then since the begining is 3,039,019,g.00—in round numbers three thousand millions, which is about the number of dollars of our debt at its highest figure. Quite flattering to our national vanity of course.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Thomas H. Benton and a Washington Bookseller.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells this story of Thomas H. Benton.

Shillington is an Irish bookseller here, of credit and renown. Benton was a neighbor and a friend of his, and made Shilington cut out of books and newspapers every conceivable article upon the Pacific Railway and bring it to him. He also employed Shillington to select from the *Congressional Globes* which were brought to his house in C. street by the cartload, the matter that he wished in publishing his "Abridgement of the Debates of Congaess."

"It was a strange and remarkable study," said Shillington, "to see that old man lying there on his back, unable to rise, his spectacles poised on the tip of his nose, looking through the long debates, whose huge folios he held on his breast. He knew that he had but a week or two to live, and he was running a race with death to get the book finished; for he believed that it was the vital thing to keep the country together. He used to send me word four or five times a day to come up there, and the people said I was his slave. If I did not come promptly on time, the old gentleman seemed to feel that I was in some way derelict in my duty to the country. One day, when the shop was full of people, word came down, "Mr. Benton wants you to come at two o'clock to help him on an important matter. As soon as I could possibly leave I went around to his dwelling and found him asleep, breathing very hard, with a large volume of the *Globe* on his breast. I lifted the book off and set it on a little table out of reach. Then seeing that he did not yet awaken, I hastened back to my work. In about two hours I returned, and the old man looked very severely at me.

"I sent for you, sir, two hours ago. I have but a month at most to live, sir, and it is important for the country that this book shall be finished before I die. You did not come, sir."

"Yes, Mr. Benton, I did. And I found you asleep.'

"'I have not slept for fifty hours, sir! It was impossible that I could sleep, sir, with so much on my mind,'

"Benton never trusted a man that told him a lie; so I found it necessary to clear myself.

"'Mr. Benton, said I, you were asleep with a volume of the *Globe* on your breast when I entered the room, and I found you breathing hard, so I put the book on the table yonder,'

"The old man's eyes lighted up.

"'Well now, sir; he said, I knew that I had that book on my breast or on the bed some where, and I wondered how it got off there so far. Perhaps I did doze a little unconciously. But come come, sir, we must get to work. I have but a little time to do a great deal of work in.'

"Dr. Hall and his colleague, to prolong the life of Benton, opened the old man's abdomen and, taking out his bowels while he was still conscious, proceeded to cleanse them. At one place they found some grape skins; then they found bits of wood, which he used to chew abstractedly while writing or reading.

"'Look on gentleman; said the old man, feebly; I dare say you will find *Congressional Globes* next.'

"When Benton was about to die, so vital did he think his advice was to the country, he sent for Buchanan, had the door closed, and solemnly devoted his last hours to impressing upon the President the opinion of the mode in which the country should be administered. If ever there was a man," concluded Shillington, "who thought that in his mind and reason lay the true destiny of the Union, it was Tom Benton. His family, his fame, his future were all subordinate to the love of country."

How to Serve a Fickle Minded Lady.

A few days since a young gentleman and young lady appeared at the parsonage of an eminent clergyman of this city for the purpose of having their respective destines united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Everything being ready the clergyman aforesaid was about to proceeded with the ceremony when the young lady discovered that she was minus the kid gloves so necessary on such occasions; whereupon she requested her affianced to hasten to a store and procure the indespensable kids, telling him to "be in a hurry or she might change her mind." The clergyman, witnesses and intended bride waited sometime for the return of the youth with the gloves; he didn't come. They waited longer, and still he failed to put in an appearance. The matter at last becoming really serious and alarming the clergyman took his hat and proceeded, post haste, in search of the truant lover, whom he found, after a diligent search and many inquiries, quietly seated on the veranda of the Park House, with his feet elevated on the back of a chair, and very deliberately puffing a cigar. On being asked to explain his singular conduct he carlessly remarked that he "was waiting to see if she was going to change her mind." They were married, however, at last, after two hours delay.—*Ottawa, (Ill.) Republican*

The Feeling in Indiana.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, said, in his Chicago speech:

In Indiana, the count against us is 968. Nine hundred and sixty-six, as it stands upon the count, but not upon the vote as I believe. ["That's so." Cheers.] We think on Tuesday week we can take care of the vote and of the count. We believe Indiana can be carried for Seymour and Blair. [Cheers.] And I think I may say to you that the Democracy in that State are neither discouraged nor dispirited, and that they will be at the polls and send over to the State of Illinois a cheer on the evening of election. ["Bully." Cheers.] We feel in Indiana, as you feel in Chicago, that we have everything to fight for. We are fighting for the constitution as made by the fathers, and for the union of the States as made by the fathers. We have no sentiments of modern origin but the great principles of the government for which we contend. We believe that now the people of the great West are animated by that spirit and will carry on the fight to victory and success. [Cheers.]

Another Large Contribution.

William Bishop, of New Haven, Conn. moved by the example of Mr. Helmbold, has sent to Governor English $80,000, to be expended in aid of the Democratic national ticket in this State, and particularly in the city. Now, who is prepared to "see" Mr. Bishop's $80,000 and go an $80,000 better? Gentlemen will do well to remember that less than one week is left before the election. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—In 1845 John Elliott left his home and his wife, who had borne him eleven children, in Putnam county, Indiana, suddenly and in passion at some slight misunderstanding that had occurred between them. After he had been gone about two years, his wife, supposing him dead, married again. Recently Mr. Elliott returned, after an absence of twenty-six years. He had an interview with his wife, and she, without hesitation, returned to her first choice. Mr. Elliott had been to California during his absence, and acquired a fortune.

VARIETIES.

—They had a fair in Marshall county, Iowa, recently, at which a feature was a foot race by three girls.

—The New York police have orders to prevent all bon-fires in that city on election night.

—In New York, leading watchmakers set up clocks on the curbstones, so that passers by can see the time of day, and also their advertisement.

—It is reported that Isabella of Spain, will take up her residence in England. Her reign lasted thirty-five years to a day.

—A regiment of negro Republicans marched in the Third Divison in a Radical demonstration in Boston on Wednesday night and were frequently cheered.

—A relic of the Confederate ram, Merrimac, in the shape of an immense anchor, weighing nine thousand pounds, has been raised, and is on exhibition at Norfolk.

—A sewer at Troy, New York, recently caved in upon the contractor, who was examining it. He was rescued after four hours confinement.

—Utah pays in goods for amusements. A magician lately received domestic goods enough as admission fees to his entertainments, to set up a variety store. He refused a wheelbarrow load of bricks for a ticket.

—The coal dealers of Boston have again raised the rate for coal one dollar per ton, making the present price eleven dollars. Less than sixty days ago coal was selling at $7,50 per ton.

—The smoke from the recent volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands was seen one thousand miles from the Islands, and at half that distance was so dense that officers of ships were prevented from making astronomical observations.

—Mr. Edwin Forrest signed a check in New York, on Thursday, for $65,000 in favor of Mrs. Catharine Sinclair, his former wife—the proceeds in part of the old divorce judgment in her favor.

—A valuable horse belonging to a farmer in Addison county, Vt., was recently bitten on his fetlock by a rattlesnake, and died in fifty minutes in great agony. The reptile was trampled to death by the horse in its rearings and plungings after the bite.

—The Radicals have raised a terrible howl over the murder of Mr. Martin, a member of the South Carolina Legislature. It was declared to be another "rebel outrage." But it now appears that he was killed for his money by a couple of "black men and brethren."

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has ordered a mandamus to be issued, commanding the Regents of the State University to show cause, why they do not obey the provisions of the act 1865, which established a chair of homœopathy in the medical departments. The Regents refuse to carry out the law on the ground that the Legislature has not the power to regulate the management of the University.

—Seven cases of suicide occured in Paris on the 10th and 11th of October—six by hanging, one by cutting the throat. The victims were "a lady of property;" a girl of eighteen; a young man, married only a few months, and living most happily with his wife; a widow, who could not pay her quarter's rent; a man aged forty two, cause unknown; and a boy of eleven years of age who was locked up in his bed-room by his mother for "being naughty."

—A sewing girl in London lived as long as she could on two shillings a week, and then she died of gradual starvation. Two bottomless chairs, a broken table, a heap of rags and a corpse, were all that were found by the landlady one morning in the girl's room. Truly in all the field offered for the exercise of christian philanthropy, none presents so pressing a claim as that among the sewing women.

—A young woman in the South, during the war, wrote to Jeff. Davis saying: "I want you to let Jeemes Clancy of Co. 1th, 5th S. C. regiment, come home and get married. Jeemes is willin', I is willin' myjmammy, she is willin', his mammy says she is willin', but Jeems' captain he aint willin', now when we are all willin', 'ceptin' Jeemes captain, I think you might let up and let Jeemes come. I'll make him go straight back when he's done got married and fight as hard as ever." Jeemes was allowed to go home, married, rejoined the army, and fought till the end.

—The Mormons, it is stated, have issued a large amount of paper currency, which circulates very freely through Utah Territory, and appears to be popular with the inhabitants. The notes are of various denominations, the larger from one dollar and upward, resembling the legal tender issues from the United States Treasury. The small half dollar notes have on the right hand margin a bee hive, and on the left a female figure; read, the Treasurer of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation will pay to the bearer fifty cents, payable in United States currency, and are signed by Robert Campbell, Auditor Public Accounts.

—Frank Rounds, the negro recently arrested as one of the murderers of Capt. Johnson, and the mate of the schooner Brave, of Somerset county, Maryland, and taken to that county for trial, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. He made a full confession, implicating three other persons, two of whom are now under sentence of death. The murders were committed for the purpose of robbing the vessels. The murderers thought there was $500 on board, but only found $12 50.

—Wm. V. Porter, of Roxbury, Me., killed a bear at noon on the 10th of September; then set a trap, and at five o'clock the same day took from it a cub; September 21st he took from his trap another bear; September 29th another, and on the 9th of October another, making four old bears and one cub that he trapped and killed in less than one month. The State and town bounty he receives is $20. He has sold the skins for $35. He obtained five gallons of oil, worth $4 per gallon—$20, giving him cash proceeds amounting to $75.

—Henry Grizzard, a butcher, jumped from the Nashville suspension bridge last Tuesday and was drowned. Cause, financial embarrasment. He leaves a wife and child. Just before making the leap he sat upon the balustrade with his feet dangling upon the inside. A boy passed by to whom he said: "Do you know people by the name of Grizzard, who keep a stall in the market house?" The boy responded in the affirmative. "Tell them I'm gone," said the man with tragic brevity, and throwing himself backward, he plunged down a hundred feet and disappeared in the water.

—As three children named Peter Mitchel, Louis Leach and Ann J. Lindsay, aged eight, five and four years, were playing in the town of Sudbury, Mass., on the 25th inst., Leach fell into a hogshead of rain water set in the ground to the depth of five feet. As soon as he fell in the boy Mitchel ran to his mother, some distance from the drowning boy, and informed her of the accident, but the little girl got hold of the boy by the shoulders and held his head above the water until assistance arrived and he was taken out alive.

(From the Daily Post of October 30.)

STANTON.

His Speech at City Hall—How He Argues the Tax Question—His Views in Regard to the Finances—An Undignified Harangue—Chunks of Stantonic Wisdom, Etc.

Ex-Secretary of War Stanton addressed a large crowd at City Hall last evening. He proposed to follow Gov. Seymour in his recent tour through the West, and dissect his speeches. The manner in which he replied to the powerful arguments of that great statesman, was simply contemptible. Instead of a fair discussion of the issues involved, he falls back upon the war, and howls about rebels and traitors, just the same as do the lesser lights in this vicinity who speak their pieces at street corners and country school houses.

Stanton complains that Gov. Seymour has gone from State to State, speaking upon the questions of finance and taxation, and says not a word about the war; that the Republican party has made a great mistake. Stanton answers that Gen. Grant is not responsible for the mistakes of the Republican party. If these mistakes were made during the war, Grant was at the head of the army. If made since the war, Grant was attending to his own business, as he always did. Therefore, if the financial policy of the Republican party is not the right thing, it is not Grant's fault.

Then, in another part of his speech, Mr. Stanton contends that Gov. Seymour is responsible for the actions of Wade Hampton, Forrest and Preston. An illustration of Mr. Stanton's consistency.

The following are some of Mr. Stanton's points, which very clearly elucidate the tax question, and show the position of the Radical party upon the bond question. He first comes at us with a conundrum or two: Q. Who made war upon us? Ans. Wade Hampton and others. Q. Who seized Pittsburgh steamboats? Ans. Wade Hampton, et al. Should Wade Hampton and others be permitted to have a voice in the affairs of the Government? Never! In the New York Convention the principal plank in the platform was made by Wade Hampton. The Democratic candidate for Vice President was nominated by the rebel Preston, and his nomination seconded by Forrest, another Rebel. And one of the men placed in nomination by those rebels was in the city of Pittsburgh on Wednesday pleading for the votes of her citizens. These allies of traitors call upon you, the loyal people, to decide between them and Gen. Grant, the man that saved the country. [Hence, it is thought, the bonds must be paid according to the letter and spirit.] But to continue:

THANKS TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Secretary Stanton to Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited I *personally* and *officially* acknowledge.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour.

E. M. STANTON.

President Lincoln thanks Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR: The President directs me to return his thanks, with those of the Department, for your prompt response.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Mr. Stanton wanted to know how these men, (Wade Hampton, et al) came to be nominating candidates for President and Vice President. They had made war against the United States, and why did they? Because they desired to overthrow this government and set up a new one, with slavery as its chief corner stone. Have they changed? No. These men were the last to hold out. Preston had left the country, but he is back in time to give us a President. This Wade Hampton, et al. are now as ready as ever to take arms against the Government and to burn and pillage as of old. Do Seymour and Blair differ from Forrest, Wade Hampton & Co.? Gov. Seymour was here a day or two since, and he did not show by one word that he differed from these traitors. How about Blair? His Broadhead letter shows that he is in sympathy with Southern rebels.

Wade Hampton, upon his return home from the New York Convention, boasted that he had put in the plank declaring the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, null and void. There was no sign of a change in these Southern rebels nor their Northern allies. Mr. Seymour was the agent of Forrest, Hampton and others.

After the above most complete vindication of the reconstruction acts, Mr. Stanton proceeded to give his views upon the individual merits of the two candidates in the following high-toned language: How would Governor Seymour look with a cocked hat and a sword? Imagine Farragut receiving orders from Seymour! Now if it was at cyphering in the Treasury Department, he would be at home. He would cypher the hair off any dog's tail. [Laughter.] Grant, of course, understood how to wear a sword and hat, and was, therefore, just the man for President.

Mr. Seymour had said in one of his speeches that the bank capital was not equally distributed. It was a pity that Wade Hampton et. al., were not suited with the division. They want another division. They want the army, the navy, and all the money.

Mr. Seymour, in his speech in this city, in the mournful and plaintive tones of the dove, endeavors to win the hearts of the workingmen. He would have them believe that he would kiss themselves, their children and their dogs. He tells them about high taxes. What if the taxes were ten times as high. What difference does it make to Wade Hampton *et al.*? Is there a farmer or a workingman in Allegheny county who does not rejoice that he has been able to contribute for the payment of those taxes? (The question was not answered.)

Of Mr. Seymour's charge of extravagance, Mr. Stanton said he would plead guilty; but he contended that it was necessary. He had signed warrants for more than $400,000,000 to put down the rebellion. He had also called 2,000,000 men into the field. Mr. Seymour complains of the extravagance, but he suggests no remedy. [The speaker was careful not to refer to extravagance since the war ended.]

In reply to Gov. Seymour's argument that the high rate of interest charged here was owing to the fact that our credit was tainted in foreign markets, Mr. Stanton said that Horatio Seymour and George H. Pendleton were responsible for the evils; they have brought them about by their scheme of repudiation. This closed his very able discussion of the bond question. All must admit it is a crusher.

Persons at City Hall on last evening, who listened to the polished orator, the great statesman and honest man, Governor Seymour, on Wednesday, must have been struck with the contrast presented by the two men. Stanton's speech last evening was a decided failure in the estimation of more than one plain speaking Republican that we know of. It was a generally disappointing effort, and, we are glad to say, did the Republican cause no good in this section.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday.]

THE ELECTION.

To write an editorial after a great victory, upon the close of a long and important political campaign, is not only easy, but highly gratifying to the writer, and doubtless its perusal gives pleasure to the majority of the readers belonging to the same victorious party. But to pen an article with the evidences of defeat staring one in the face on all sides, is another and more difficult, and much less pleasing matter. We have fought the battle in good faith, hoping for success, and believing that the justice of our cause might secure it. At the same time, it is fair to acknowledge, that we have not, at any period, felt sure that the unreasoning passions excited by civil war had sufficiently subsided for the people to throw off the yoke which binds them to the headlong destructive car of Radicalism.

Preliminary elections showed that the truth was, as it is, taking hold of the popular mind, and that the overwhelming majorities of the halcyon days of Republicanism were ended, to appear no more. But immense issues were at stake, immense amounts of public money were being manipulated in the hands of the Radical rulers and their partizans, and no means were left untried, however dishonorable, to mislead the ignorant and impose upon those who trusted to their political leaders.

We knew that we had the tremendous odds of the money power of the country against us. Governors and Legislatures of Radicalized and gerrymandered States, and office holders of every description, by thousands, were moving heaven and earth to maintain their supremacy. We knew all this; and yet the old patriotic Democracy fought, and demonstrated a formidable and growing strength.

Shall we despair now, because we have not elected our President? No. We have no cause to despair of our ultimate success. The vote of the Democracy is like the handwriting on the wall, showing that notwithstanding the triumph of the Radicals in electing General GRANT, that party has exhibited weaknesses portending its early dissolution.

The Radicals have promised us a Union and Peace, as the result of the election of Gen. GRANT; let us have them, and so will end Radicalism forever. Radicalism and a Union of free States, are as different as water and oil, and can never be made to assimilate or unite. If GRANT, as President, yields, as he said he would, his own judgment, and succombs meekly to the wayward will of a Radical Congress, how is Peace to come? Peace, means every State, of its own free will, in its place as a member of the Union. Radicalism, means States let in only as Radicalized provinces, subject to the whims of Congress.

GRANT cannot go both ways; and if he changes his promised course and undertakes to set up his judgment in opposition to the Congressional fiat, woe be to him and his newly assumed Radicalism. But if he is man enough to come out at once, clearly, and show where Radicalism is wrong and injurious to the country's interests, he will carry the conservative elements like a whirlwind, and be the instrument, under Providence, of sweeping away the Radical Congress. Is he the man to do it—we fear he is not.

Meanwhile, let us hope for the best. The votes of the people show that the reconstruction measures of Congress do not give general satisfaction even in the North, while they are terribly hurtful to the people of the South. It is barely possible that Congress may modify their extreme measures; though we confess that we look for nothing from that quarter. We do not despair of our country. We are hopeful that the right will yet reign supreme, and that we shall, in due time, live again under Democratic rule. Then we shall indeed have peace under a constitutional government.

ALASKA—BRIBERY.

Some intensely interesting items concerning the Alaska business will be made public some of these days, in which distinguished officials, leading newspapers and correspondents thereof will be made to figure. Over a half million of dollars were distributed and the most conclusive testimony is promised to establish the fact. It will be no electioneering dodge, as it has been withheld partly for the reason that if made public during the canvass motives might have been misunderstood. There will be a flutter among the dry bones of newspapers from Washington to Chicago of the Radical stripe, and gentlemen high in position of the same ilk made to occupy humiliating positions.

THE RESULT IN ALLEGHENY CCUNTY.

The result of the the election in this county was brought about by the rigorous exercise of all the coercive power possessed by the proprietors of manufactories, mills, shops, collieries, warehouses, etc., over the workingmen. The possession of wealth and authority seems to harden mens hearts, so they no longer regard the golden rule. Personal independence and freedom of choice are not permitted to the employees, without whose labor capital would be unproductive.

At the entrance upon the most inclement season of the year, the workingmen cannot assert their rights against the unjust demands of their employers. Submission is their only alternative to starvation; and thus they are compelled, against their will, to support a policy which they know occasions their oppression, and has reduced them from the superior condition enjoyed by their order eight years ago. They were driven to the polls with marked tickets in their hands, and forced to swell the majority of their oppressors. The secret ballot was everywhere violated. Money was freely used to mislead and corrupt; the direct and indirect influence of that potent agent was all employed in favor of the Radical party, showing that now, as always heretofore, the money power of the country is deadly hostile to the Democracy.

But this evil must ere long, work its own cure. The supreme domination of wealth, unchecked by other social interests, is ever grasping and selfish, and finally produces a recoil through the general suffering it occasions. It is this which will bring the people to their senses. Hard times, high prices, grinding taxation, depressed business, produced by bad government, create discontent, stir up the sufferers to enquire into the cause and to unite in its speedy removal.

MARKED TICKETS—SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS.

The talented head of the Republican County Executive Committee, inaugurated for the October election a marked ticket, which enabled election officers to pass those voting it without question and assisted them to challenge Democrats, and employers to decide with certainty how their employees voted. Appeals were made by the Chairman of the Democratic Committee to the Republican Committee, to have the tickets for the November election printed alike, and preserve the integrity of the secret ballot, which was refused, because the game was to be repeated, and on the day preceeding the election, the Radical tickets ppeared with a heading like this:

ELECTORS

We undertook to restore the spirit of the secret ballot, by having tickets printed to correspond with the heading of the Republican ticket and succeeded without receiving any aid from their Committee, in procuring at the last moment similar tickets. It was considered very smart to have Philadelphia artists employed to do the engraving for the word "electors," yet thousands of poor men in view of the experience of October, were deterred from coming to the polls, under the threats and menaces of Republican employers, and therefore were not aware that tickets similar to the Republican ones were in existence. Our experience in this campaign is, there was nothing too low for the Republican leaders to stoop to, for the purpose of increasing their vote. Corruption, intimidation and fraud will remain branded upon their majority in Allegheny county.

WILL IT STAND THE STRAIN?

Some, not a few, good men, of both political parties, have openly expressed fears that the Democratic or Republican form of government cannot stand the strain now brought to bear upon it by the political course of the Radicals who control all things in Congress, and who seek to control all things in the country. They apprehend that Congress will claim that the result of the ele popular endorsement of their extreme policy, and will attempt to exercise all power and disregard all such parts of the Constitution as tend to restrict or interfere with the assumption of despotic congressional authority.

It may possibly be true, that the Radical majority in Congress have some such intention. It may be true, that for a time, they may usurp and be in the possession and exercise of all functions and prerogatives of the three branches of the government established by the people, and thus temporarily hold supreme power.

Suppose the country comes under such a state of things. What then? Shall we despair? Shall we *fear* Congress? Shall we admit that the American people are unfitted and unable to govern themselves? Shall we say to the world, "our Democratic Republican system of government is a failure?" No. For we contend that our free government *can* stand the strain put upon it by Radicalism (which is but a political disease) and still live.

If we could bring ourselves to think that the American system of government could be utterly *destroyed* by the mal-administration of its own representatives, we could only arrive at such an opinion by considering that the people are unworthy of such a form of Government; which is directly the reverse of what we believe. We believe that our people are worthy of their own Democratic government; and being worthy, that they will sustain it, notwithstanding the great strain put upon it.

Our government in its original form; in the general character of its citizens; in the circumstances through which it has grown and exists, is *sui generis* and admits not of ordinary comparison with any that has before been in the world. South American Republics, and European Republics, may be, as they have been, revolutionized and overturned, or turned over from one petty despotism, or usurping cabal to another—the people all the while being really slaves. But the American people have not heretofore been slaves; and it i certain that they can only be slaves now by tacitly admitting that they are unfit and unworthy to rule themselves.

Our belief is founded on the intelligence of our people, of the whites who made and who own this country, and these States. Those who express the fear that the government is a failure, say;—"Look at your Congress! What are your own Congressmen doing, and what do they care for the Constitution, or the *people?* Have they not in their hands the Army, and the Navy, and the Executive, and the Supfeme Court, *and the Treasury?*"

Well, suppose they have all these, what of it? What is Congress going to do with them? That is the question. We admit that it is a heavy strain upon Democratic government to have political power thus apparantly in the hands of a few ambitious individuals of one party. We say "apparently," because, granting that the Radical party have all the power lawfully granted to Congress, and all that they have usurped in Congress, and all the power of the Executive, and all the power of the Supreme Court, *and yet have not the American people with them,* of what avail will the greatest of all powers be to these usurpers? We mean by the "greatest of all powers," the *money—the bone and sinew—the labor—the sweat of the American people!* If the Radicals in Congress, have not these to back them, what avails their Congressional, executive and judicial assumption of power! What avails the control of the Army and Navy, without the sinews of war—money?

The money that supports and carries on the Government, in all its various departments, from the highest to the lowest, what is it? Is it anything more, or can it be anything more, than the product of the voluntary labor of the American people—such portion of their life blood as they think proper to apply towards the maintenance of their own chosen form of government? It is nothing more. It is exactly this, and nothing else.

If the present government is destroyed the people will set to work and make another. But if a set of shorted sighted, though ever so cunning Congressmen, think they can ignore our popular government, and yet command the toil, labor and sweat of the same people to support and carry on a despotic Congressional government of their own, they will soon find their mistake. The same high spirit that inspired American citizens with courage to throw overboard cargoes of tea, rather than submit to *unjust* taxation even from their then legitimate government, surely exists in the men of this day, and will inspire in them too courage enough to throw overboard the requisitions of an upstart cabal of usurpers who shall have subverted the lawful government. What is to hinder them. How are the people of the United States to be made pay for the support, or for the carrying on of another Government—foreign to the genius of the American people, not merely not created by themselves, but erected over their heads *in spite of their solemn protestations?*

Taxation, what is it? We mean, what is taxation in a free country? It is the voluntary agreement of our citizens to turn over a given proportion of their earnings—*for the maintenance of free government*—of a government of their own choice. And they agree to turn it over, in trust, to the fiduciary agents established by their own Constitution. That is American taxation! What is it not? It is *not* the involuntary, or forced contribution of slaves—of men not fit to be freemen—for the support of faithless congressmen, banded together and calling themselves A GOVERNMENT!

THE Chicago *Republican* innocently publishes the following on JOHN COVODE:

An indignant orator out West, in refuting charges that he had been drunk, said, "Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation and defy the allegator."

IT IS not usual, yet it is, nevertheless, becoming in a party paper, to publicly acknowledge the services of such of its members as have devoted more than an ordinary share of time and services in advancing the cause. The winning party, who share in the pride of triumph, and the resulting benefits of municipal, county, state and national patronage, may be said to have received their reward.

But to the losing party who have struggled for principles' sake; whose exertions have been earnest and untiring, without the support of hope, in a great cause merely from convictions of duty and right; acting solely from a habitual love of justice, the highest praise is richly due. Even their opponents must respect such unselfish and exalted motives.

In an especial manner is credit due to the numerous members of the Democratic party who, during the late campaign, gave their time, their money and their active exertions in distributing, documents, organizing clubs, getting up meetings, addressing the multitudes and seeing that every thing was done to throw light upon the issues involved, to win converts to their cause because they believed it just, and to infuse the same patriotic ardor into the breasts of others which they felt in their own.

Such zealous devotion and untiring activity, guided by an intelligent comprehension of the principles involved and thorough convictions of the consequences of defeat or victory, diffused among so many, and stimulating their utmost efforts, without hope of other reward than to secure the blessings of good government, show that peculiar feature in American society, which establishes a fitness for self-government beyond any thing existing elsewhere in the world. All these may be called devotees of liberty. Their highest reward will be found in the consciousness of having performed sacred duties, and in the conviction that perseverance in the same line is certain to save the public liberties by securing the ultimate triumph of constitutional government.

PERHAPS the Republican journals, hereabouts, will now reproduce what they considered words of wisdom, amounting to prophecies, in our article on Gen. GRANT, of June, 1867, which formed so prominent a feature in their columns during the past campaign. It was demonstrated that the POST exhausted the argument in his favor at that period, and its article was the chief staple of his defence in the canvass.

If the course we suggested at that time had been adopted, we should heve gained at least forty members of Congress, so that the vile legislation, which has inflicted nothing but strife upon the country, would be repealed, and a common ground of amity attained by both parties.

The success of the Democracy in October, of last year, made our people feel strong enough to disregard policy, and force them from GRANT, whilst it drove the Republican party to him. There was not a serious thought entertained by any Republican in his favor, for President, prior to the second Tuesday of October, 1867.

But we have no repinings, nor do we write in a spirit of complaint. We bow, as we always have done, to the expressed will of the Democratic party, and the decision of the people. We shall be found, as we trust we always have been, battling for what we conceive to be the right, acknowledging the authority of the constitutional head of the nation, or of the State.

If the Republican party is sincere in its efforts to procure peace throughout our borders, it will find the Democratic party its strongest ally. It will, we think, be found, upon a final count of the popular vote, that the Democracy has a decided majority of the white men of the country, and, of course, are more interested in peace and a paramount condition of affairs, than the Republicans.

The responsibility of the Government and public affairs rests upon Republicans, and they will find the Democracy corresponding with every effort they may make in the direction of peace, the preservation of the Constitution and the preservation of the happiness of the whole people.

ONE OF THE WAYS TO DO IT.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in an address, published for some days prior to the election, recommended:

Where there are more names on a ticket than there ought to be, the ticket should be rejected.

As there was but one ticket to vote, which could not legally contain, more than twenty-six names, it was a matter of surprise to many what Mr. ERRETT meant by the suggestion, but it was discovered on the morning of the election that Republicans had distributed the Democratic electoral ticket with the addition of the name of JAMES SILL, making twenty-seven names instead of the proper number. The election officers, under the instruction of Mr. EVERTT, threw them out. Leading Republicans boast of this miserable trick which partakes so much of the confidence game. The public will appreciate the animus which suggested it.

DEMOCRACY.

"We are all Democrats,"—has often been said by men, but more frequently by mere politicians, meaning that the Democratic party has no peculiar principles distinguishing it from other parties, and that "Democrat" is merely a popular name used to call in the floating voters. Of course great parties must have names; and the men of the present Radical Republican party, more than any other class in this country, have had a habit of giving nicknames to the party opposing them. Hence, at one time, they called all Democrats "Locofocos;" at another time, "Copperheads," &c. These names were given in order to stigmatise those who, in a free country, chose to differ from them in politics, to disagree with them on vital points affecting the welfare of all citizens of every party. They wished to destroy the prestige of the word "Democrat," which had been the name of that great party, that successfully conducted the American government, with slight exceptions, from the Revolution down to the year 1860, and which carried it on strictly in accordance with that most perfect fabric of government ever conceived by man—the American Constitution.

Notwithstanding the rise and fall of these various nicknames, the fact has never ceased for an instant, that the Democratic party, both through good and evil report, has continued its existence; and it must forever exist, or while free representative government lasts. It may be misunderstood by many; it may be, as it has been, misrepresented by its political opponents; nevertheless, it must continue, because it is in harmony with that large part of intelligent human nature which yearns for the enjoyment of liberty.

It is not an unnatural thing that men, under free government, divide into parties. On the contrary, the whole construction of the American system is fundamentally based on the knowledge, that wo or more great political parties will always exist. And, in fact, this is the only safe guard of free government. Hence, when we refer to Democracy, we mean something more than a mere name; we refer to it as a representative of certain principles, which principles can only be exhibited by the public measures advocated or established.

A very intelligent conservative Republican said to us the other day: "There was nothing between us, as party men, before, but the tariff; and now, there is nothing at all, for we are alike opposed to the Radical extreme and dangerous measures." Possibly there may be some truth in this; but when Democracy is to be clearly defined, this does not give all the truth. We think there was more between the Democratic and Republican parties, than the tariff, even beore Radicalism reared its terrible head. Many Republicans who have never approved of modern Radicalism, with all its revolutionary, tyranical dogmas, have nevertheless opposed Democratic principles and measures, possibly because their political leaders made it appear that such opposition was essential to the maintenance of their party in power. So it will ever be.

The masses, the great majority of the old Whig and afterwards Republican party, are not materially different in any respect from the masses of the Democratic party. They are the same kind of men, only differently trained, politically. All men are liable to be affected in their political proclivites and action, by education, association and political teachings; and even when taught the very same things, all will not concur and follow the same leaders. There is a certain spirit of independence growing out of the habitual enjoyment of freedom, which belongs to all Americans.

The November Meteors.

The annual meteoric shower is expected this year between the 12th and 15th of November. The astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory writes to the *Gazette* of that city:

"On the 12th and 15th of November, between the hours of midnight and sunrise watch will be kept at this Observatory for the so-called 'November' meteors. In this labor it is peculiarly advantageous to have the cooperation of several observers; and as the observations are of a very simple character the director would cordially invite all who are interested in this subject to unite therein with him. Those who cannot do duty at the observatory may still accomplish something at their own residences, especially if provided with good watch and a star map and globe. A map of the bright stars within forty-five degrees of the Leo may indeed be easily constructed beforehand, and be used with good results.

"Corresponding observations will be made at several points within a hundred miles of us, and it is hoped that some results for paralax may be deduced.

"All who intend observing will do well to communicate it once with the undersigned, stating to what extent they can take part in the observations. CLEVELAND ABBE.

"Cincinnati Observatory, October 28."

WILL the star gazers attached to the observatory in this city let us hear from them on the meteor question.

—The *Siecle*, of Paris, publishes an article very interesting to sportsmen, and states that with a little care many accidents could be avoided. Out of one hundred cases of a double barrelled gun bursting, ninety-five can be traced to a defect in the left barrel. The reason is simply that the right is most frequently used and reloaded, perhaps ten times to the left one being discharged once. Every time the right barrel is discharged the gunpowder in the left is pulverized more or less by the shock, which, therefore, leaves a space between the charge and the wadding by settling. Naturally when the left barrel is discharged it frequently explodes. These accidents can be avoided by sending the ramrod home with one or two smart blows into the non-discharged barrel every time the other is reloaded.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

We present below the result of the election in this county, as far as heard from, up to the hour of going to press. The returns indicate an increased majority. In Pittsburgh, we have the vote of all the wards, but the Nineteenth and Twentieth. Estimating the vote in these districts at the same figures given in October we have the following result in the twenty-three wards of Pittsburgh:

Grant,	8,056
Seymour	5,481
Majority	2,575

In Octobcr the vote in the city stood:

Hartranft	7,625
Boyle	5,479
Majority	2,146

These returns show an increased Radical majority of 429.

In Allegheny City, the vote of the eight wards complete, is as follows:

Grant	5,632
Seymour	2,395
Majority	3,237

In October, Allegheny voted as follows:

Hartranft	5,206
Boyle	2,461
Majority	3,745

This shows a Radical gain in Pittsburgh and Allegheny of 921, in a total vote o 21,564. A corresponding increase in the remainder of the county will give a Republican majority of 11,000, and the official count will not probably vary from this figure more than two or three hundred either way.

We annex the table of returns, with the vote for Auditor General, in October:

DISTRICTS.	Oct. 1868. Aud. Gen.		Nov. 1868. President.	
	BOYLE, D.	HARTRANFT, R.	SEYMOUR, D.	GRANT, R.
PITTSBURGH.				
First ward	314	457	347	497
Second	217	531	222	578
Third	227	322	227	333
Fourth	251	464	250	502
Fifth	740	193	772	200
Sixth	372	607	346	609
Seventh	268	495	257	508
Eighth	228	408	219	419
Ninth	398	358	385	391
Tenth	272	239	285	250
Eleventh	225	386	210	410
Twelfth	413	632	433	693
Thirteenth	101	272	100	278
Fourteenth	237	382	234	409
Fifteenth	281	266	280	277
Sixteenth	162	178	163	209
Seventeenth	299	423	274	459
Eighteenth	43	76	47	78
Nineteenth	128	244	110	244
Twentieth	88	261	93	268
Twenty-first	91	197	90	218
Twenty-Second	31	143	28	151
Twenty third	93	109	91	116
ALLEGHENY.				
First ward	194	743	184	804
Second	381	936	353	1014
Third, 1st prec't	209	675	174	754
Third, 2d prec't	349	334	341	364
Fourth, 1st prec't	286	721	285	788
Fourth, 2d prec't	186	321	182	339
Fifth	200	502	180	540
Sixth	248	484	276	515
Seventh	308	283	305	308
Eighth	110	207	115	313
BOROUGHS.				
Millvale	16	80	11	86
Ormsby	120	130	129	149
West Pittsburgh	136	146	147	144
South Pittsburgh	179	300	183	311
Sharpsburg	209	217	216	233
Mt. Washington	61	273	57	270
Bellvue	5	44	5	44
Monongahela	80	81	83	90
Birmingham, 1st p.	190	334	174	368
Birmingham, 2d p.	278	358	269	373
East Birmingham	460	745	451	813
Braddocks	90	135	84	143
Elizabeth	80	145	75	145
McKeesport	173	291	152	277
Sewickley	56	182	53	193
Etna	50	167	52	171
Tarentum	36	127	34	129
West Elizabeth	28	64	.....	*43
Temperanceville	147	184	154	205
TOWNSHIPS.				
McClure	211	261	221	291
Reserve	18	73	13	83
Wilkins	111	417	106	445
Lower St. Clair	405	240	397	261
Plum	122	168	117	176
Ross	149	217	145	240
Penn	95	254	82	301
Union	65	241	72	236
Shaler	76	140	71	154
Chartiers	164	311	.....	*47
Moon	129	133	116	138
Mifflin	380	286	369	320
McCandless	102	107	99	106
Snowden	62	179	99	106
Baldwin, 1st p.	110	96	107	105
Baldwin, 2d p.	60	167	51	181
Crescent	39	21	36	26
East Deer	65	163	60	181
Elizabeth, 1st p.	209	527	206	534
Elizabeth, 2d p.	16	74	.....	*54
Fawn	22	108	21	119
Franklin	74	68	147	301
Findley	151	113	147	120
Harrison	99	193	90	213
Hampton	63	104	54	108
Indiana	181	241	166	263
Jefferson	153	176	163	173
Marshal	94	60	.....	.....
Neville	7	43	6	43
North Fayette	117	158	118	168
Ohio	111	225	172	260
Pine	65	81	61	83
Patton	86	135	83	140
Robinson	139	275	131	211
Richland	45	85	.....	.....
Scott	85	175	93	197
South Fayette	69	179	74	196
Sewickley	43	111	47	120
Upper St. Clair	68	96	65	95
Versailles	269	269	.....	*95
West Deer	49	176	46	200
	14923	23880	.....	.....
		14923	.....	.....
Majorities		8957	.....	10736

*Majority.

A Slight Mistake.

In a New Hampshire town there lived an ignorant, irreligious and worthless family, Ransom by name, no member of which had ever been inside of a church within the "memory of the oldest inhabitant." The village pastor, after years of failure; had almost persuaded two of the youngest scions to promise attendance for one Sabbath; but the fear that they would be the subject of some personal remarks still deterred them. They were in great terror lest they should be publicly upbraided for their misdoings, and called to account for their wickedness. After much exertion their fears were quieted, and on the following Sunday the eyes of the good pastor's congregation were astonished at the unwonted presence of the aforesaid Ransoms. All went well until the reading of the second hymn, which was the familiar "Blow ye trumpet, blow," when at the end of the line, 'Return ye *ransom'd* sinners home," the elder of our heroes seized his had, and with long strides toward the door, shouted, "Come along home Bill, I knowed they'd be flinging at us if we came here."

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, November —The only disturbance that occurred here was in the Fourth ward, and was trifling. A vote was challenged and a rush was made, breaking in the windows, when the Republican Inspector made his escape. The principal in the affair was arrested and held to ball.

The polls closed at six o'clock this evening. Partial returns indicate a Republican majority in the city, of about 3,000. The boys are already selling Seymour Salt River tickets, and the Republican Clubs are making preparations for a parade to-night.

PIKE county—West Falls township gives 30 Democratic majority.

Washington borough—Seymour 18 majority; a Republican gain of 13 since October.

Butler township—Gives Seymour 44 majority; a Democratic gain of 5 over Hartranft.

Clarion borough—Democrat 64; Republican 61. Republican gain 12.

Emlinton—21 Republican majority.

Pithole—Democratic majority 1; Republican gain of 5.

Philadelphia—In the following election returns, comparisons are made with the vote polled in the October election. In the Fifth ward Seymour has a majority of 942: a Republican gain of 145.

Second ward, Seymour, 1,061 majority; a Democratic gain of 58.

Third ward, Seymour, 1,544; a Democratic loss of 143.

Seventh ward, Grant, 761 majority, a Republican gain of 289.

Eighth ward, Grant, 246 majority; a Republican gain of 180.

Fifteenth ward, Grant, 1,315: a Republican gain of 425.

Mount Pleasant Borough—26 majority for Grant.

Bedford Borough—Seymour 33; township, 90—Republican gain in both, twenty-nine over Hartranft.

Pleasantville—Grant 110 majority; gain of twenty-two over Hartranft.

Corry—Republican majority 169; Republican gain of twenty-two.

Titusville—Republican majority, as near as can be ascertained, 70; Democratic gain, twenty-five.

As far as heard from, seven districts in Blair county gives 200 Republican gain.

Blairsville gives Grant 81 majority.

Franklin—First and Third wards, Grant 101 majority; gain of 13 over Hartranft.

Uniontown—Four districts show a gain of 24 for Grant.

Lancaster county has given a Republican majority of seven thousand.

Jerusalem Corners, Venango county, gives 109 majority for Grant; a Republican gain of 27 over October.

Oil Creek township—109 majority for Grant; a Republican gain of 26.

Erie City—Gives a Republican majority of 460; a Republican gain over the October election of 65. The majority in the county will be about 3,500 for Grant. One hundred and six towns and cities in Pennsylvania give Grant 5,600 majority.

McKeesport Borough gives 125 majority for Grant.

Versailles township—30 majority for Grant.

Mifflin township—99 majority for Seymour.

Indiana county shows large Republican gains, without a single exception.

Titusville—Official returns give Grant 87 majority for Grant—a Democratic gain of 8.

York county—Democratic majority 2,700.

Allentown—Democratic majority 15.

Wilkesbarre borough, Pa.—Republican majority 57.

Columbia county, Pa.—Democratic majority 225; a Democratic gain of 73.

Brady's Bend, Pa., gives Grant 160 majority.

Huntingdon county, Pa.—Sixth districts show Republican gains of 34.

Adams county—Democratic majority 300.

Blair county will give about 900 Republican majority.

Bradford—Tyrone township gives 78 for Seymour.

Plumer district give a Republican majority of 25.

Rouseville—Bynd Farm district gives 196 Republican majority.

Franklin gives Grant 77 majority.

Venango is safely estimated at 900 majority for Grant.

Petroleum Centre borough, gives Grant 117 majority.

Scott township—Grant, 81; Seymour, 61.

South Fayette—Grant, 196; Seymour, 74.

Mercer county—Democratic majority, 300.

Indiana county—67 townships show a Republican gain of 1,018.

Big Beaver township—Majority 29; Republican loss of 9, from October.

Sewickley borough—Grant, 138 majority.

Steuben township—212 Republican majority.

Westmoreland county—1,150 for Seymoor.

Oil City gives a Republican majority of 114.

Philadelphia — Fifth ward—The official returns give Seymour 964—a Republican gain of 123. The Sixth ward gives Grant 592—a Republican gain of 1,087. The Twelfth ward gave Grant 196—a Republican gain of 467.

Chester county—Reports a majority of 2,400 for Grant.

Dauphin county—The entire county is reported at 1,800 Republican majority—a Republican gain of 145.

Harrisburg—This city gives Grant 290 majority—a Republican gain of 79.

Schuylkill county—Eight districts show a Republican gain of 245.

Philadelphia—Mr. Grow, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says Pennsylvania will give a Republican majority of 15,000.

Philadelphia—The Seventeenth ward is estimated at 1,372 for Seymour. The Twenty-eighth ward gives Grant 23 majority.

Fulton county—Estimated at 300 for Seymour.

Philadelphia — The Twenty-first ward gives Grant 314—a Republican loss of 416. The Twenty-third ward gave Grant 502 majority—a Republican loss of 5. In the Twenty-fifth ward Seymour received a majority of 683—a Democratic gain of 45. The Twenty-second ward gave Grant 788 majority—a Republican loss of 110.

The estimated Republican vote for Butler county gives Grant 600 majority a gain of 105.

Venango county, as far as heard from, show Republican gains. The county will give 900 majority for Grant.

In eleven districts in Lawrence county the Republican gain is 158; the estimated majority in the county is 2,175.

Mercer county gives a Republican majority of 750.

Beaver county, twenty districts heard from give a Republican gain of 221; Grant's majority in the State will be over 1,000. Twenty-five districts give 144 of a Republican gain over October; the estimated Republican majority is 175.

Schuylkill county—Pottsville—Grant 537 majority; Republican gain of 60.

Berks county—Reading—Grant, 1,750 majority; gain of 198.

Bradford county—Estimated Republican majority, 4,000.

Mifflin county reports a majority of 100 for Grant.

Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia—Grant, 1,159 majority; Republican gain of 257.

Susquehanna county shows a Republican gain of 300.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Post.]

NEW YORK, November 3,—Grant has 2,500 majority in Connecticut.

New Jersey has gone Democratic by a small majority.

New York is in doubt on the President.

MANTON MARBLE.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The vote of the State in the annexed returns is compared with the vote of 1866, when Fenton, Republican, had 13,800 majority.

Suffolk county—Three districts give a Democratic gain of 5.

Rockland county—Four districts give a Democratic gain of 347.

Putnam county—Two districts give a Republican gain of 69.

Dutchess county—One district gives a Democratic gain of 8.

Tioga county—One district give a Republican gain of 34.

Jefferson county—One district give a Democratic gain of 1.

Columbia county—Hudson—Seymour, 225 of a majority; a Democratic gain of 73.

Onida county—Three townships give a Republican gain of 23.

Washington county—Whitehall—Grant, 422; Seymour, 609; a Democratic gain of 251.

Oswego county—Mexico—A Democratic gain of 11.

Schenectady county goes 250 majority for Grant.

The election in this city and Brooklyn passed off quietly up to the closing of the polls, with the exception of several small fights and disturbances at two or three precincts, which were promptly and easily quelled by the police, and the offenders arrested. Upon application of Governor Fenton yesterday, Secretary Schofield instructed the Commanding General of the Department, to place the United States troops at the Governor's disposal, in case any necessity should arise. A number of arrests were made in both cities for illegal voting, and the arrested parties committed or held to answer. Voting was very lively during the first part of the day, at many precincts an average of four votes per minute being cast.

West Chester county, three districts, Grant, 705; Seymour, 114.

Oswego county, one township, Republican gain of 64.

Chenango county, two township, a Republican gain of 127.

Oneida county, one township, a Republican gain of 54.

Madison county, one district, a Democratic gain of 9.

Lewis county, two towns, a Republican gain of 76.

183 election districts, about half of the city, give Grant, 24,581; Seymour, 49,108: Seymour's majority in the city will be about 55,000. The total vote will b about 150,000. The State is close and doubtful.

Despatches, which have been received from Boston and Hartford show that Grant makes very heavy gains thus far.

Private telegrams from General Butler's District state that, judging from the vote thus far, he will be elected by a large majority.

Oneida county—In one town a Democratic gain of 52.

Broome county—Binghampton 98 majority for Grant.

Orange county—Middletown 298 majority for Grant.

Columbia county—Germantown, Democratic gain of 15.

Montgomery county—Two districts, Democratic gain of 26.

Westchester county—East Chester, 300 majority for Seymour. Potter, Democratic candidate for Congress, runs ahead of Seymour in this district, and is probably elected.

Kings county—12 wards in Brooklyn give Grant 13,240; Seymour, 18 850. 10 wards to come which gave last year about 7,000 majority.

Niagara county — Lockport — Seymour, 1,217; Grant, 1,158; a Republican gain of 48.

Cayuga county—Auburn—Grant, 675 majority; a gain of 50.

Chemung county—Elmira City gives Seymour a majority of 7; a Democratic gain of 98.

Richmond county—One district gives a Republican gain of 39.

Maj. General Slocum is elected in the Third Congressional district by over 4,000 majority.

Returns from the State indicate a small majority for Seymour. Hoffman runs 200 or 300 ahead of his ticket.

Rensallaer county—City of Troy, Seymour 600 majority; a Democratic gain of 1,191.

West Chester county—West Farms, Seymour 834; Grant 558; a Democratic gain of 119.

Olean county—Five more townships give a Democratic gain of 101.

Lewis county—One township gives a Democratic gain of 14.

A large number of additional towns, in various parts of the State have been received, some showing Republican gains, and others Democratic gains.

Livingston county—Three townships give a Democratic gain of 58.

Putnam county—Complete Democratic majority 166; Democratic gain 65.

Courtland county—Five towns give a Republican gain of 144.

New York city—Returns for Governor come in slowly, but it appears from those received that Griswold runs more than ten per cent behind Grant, and that which Griswold loses Hoffman gains.

Tioga county—In three towns a Republican gain of 84.

Kings county—Eighteen towns, complete except thirteen districts, Grant 22,593, Seymour 34,283.

Onondagua county—Fifteen towns give Grant 2,400 majority. This will be increased to 3,500.

Genessee county—Grant 1,400 majority.

Wayne county—Grant 2,000 majority.

Albany county—Seymour's majority in Albany city is 1,967, and Hoffman's 2,346.

Columbia county—Complete returns give 250 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 522.

New York city—Sixth ward gives Griswold 359 and Hoffman 5,006. Eighth ward, Griswold 1,720 and Hoffman 5,067. Ninth ward, Griswold 4,058 and Hoffman 5,290. Tenth ward, Grant 1,924 and Seymour 4,067. Fifteenth ward, Grant 2,600 and Seymour 2,493. Seventeenth ward, Grant 4,600 and Seymour 10,300.

Buffalo—The Republicans claim to have elected the whole ticket in Erie county by over 1,000 majority. The Republican majority in Buffalo City is about 800.

Broome county complete makes Grant's majority about 2,000, a Republican gain of about 200 over 1866.

The Twelfth ward, New York City, gives Grant 2,675; Seymour, 4,043; Democratic majority, 1,469; Democratic gain of 183.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3.—Returns from 12 wards give Grant 13,240; Seymour, 18,830 majority. Ten more wards to hear from.

The *Tribune* estimates Seymour's majority in the State at 3,500 and Hoffman's considerably larger.

The Republicans have the Assembly.

Chataqua county, nineteen towns, give a net majority for Grant of 4,097. The same towns gave 4,130 in 1866.

Rockland county gives 980 Democratic majority.

Westchester county — Cortland Grant, 50 majority. Bradley is elected to Congress by 10 majority.

Owens county—Hunter's Point—Seymour's majority is 477; Hoffman's majority is about 481.

Richmond county—Castleton—First district—Seymour's majority is 127; Hoffman's majority is 138. Second district—Seymour, 131 majority; Hoffman, 140 majority. Third district—Grant, 38 majority; Griswold, 30 majority.

Cayuga county complete, except 4 towns, gives 2,936 majority.

Chemung county—25 majority for Grant. Elmira City gives 4 Democratic majority.

Cattaraugus county—Eleven townships give Grant 425 majority. The county is claimed for the Republicans by 22,000 to 25,000 majority.

Orange county—Newburg City gives Grant 192 majority; a Republican gain of 191.

CONNECTICUT.

NOVEMBER 3,—Litchfield county—Tarrington—Grant, 340; Seymour, 257. Last year, Democrats, 229; Republican, 327. Watertown—Grant, 244; Seymour, 130. Last year, Democrats, 123; Republicans, 226.

New Haven County—Guilford—Grant, 353; Seymour, 222. Last year; Democrats, 263; 317. Deerby—59 Republican majority. Last year, Democrats, 5666; Republicans, 603. Meridan—Grant, 1,235; Seymour, 754. Last year, Democrats, 731; Republicans, 1,030. East Haven—Grant, 312; Seymour, 246. Last year, Democrats, 257; Republicans, 307. Wallingford—Grant, 326; Seymour, 275. Last year, Democrats, 390; Republicans, 255. Goshen—Grant, 149; Seymour, 78. Last year, Democrats, 97; Republicans, 1,054. Harrington—Grant, 151; Seymour, 89. Last year, Democrats, 83; Republicans, 136,

Litchfield County.—Litchfield—Seymour, 350; Grant, 298; vote last year, Democrats, 353; Republicans, 302.

New Haven county.—Waterbury—Democratic vote, 1,137; Republican, 1,002; vote last year, Democrats, 1,175; Republicans, 860. Middlebury—Republican vote, 41; Democratic, 92; vote last year, Democrats, 66; Republicans, 91. Naugatuck—Seymour, 306; Grant, 201; vote last year, Democrats, 314; Republicans, 202. Madison—Gives Grant 29 majority; last year, Democrats 236; Republicans, 255. Seymour—Democratic vote, 240; Republican, 205; last year, Democrats, 254; Republicans, 208.

New London county—Lyme—Grant's majority, 19; vote last year, Democrats, 129; Republicans, 141.

Middlesex county—Old Saybrook—Grant, 131 Seymour, 91; vote last year, Democrats, 106; Republicans, 114.

Returns to hand show that the Republicans have carried Connecticut, by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

Hartford county—Simsburg, Grant, 180; Seymour, 167; last year, Democrat, 210, Republican, 209.

Enfield, Grant, 470; Seymour, 32; last year, Democrat, 260; Republican, 394.

Southington, Seymour, 434; Grant, 409; vote last year, Democrat, 428; Republican, 241.

Middlesex county—Middletown, Grant, 866; Seymour, 915; last year, Democrat, 905, Republican, 824.

Middlefield, Grant, 130; Seymour, 59; last last year, Democrat, 67; Republican, 130

Waterford, Seymour, 33 majority; last year, Democrat, 254; Republican, 177.

East Lynne, Seymour, 37 majority; last year, Democrat, 160; Republican, 154.

Norwich, Grant, 1,613; Seymour, 1,215; last year, Democrat, 1,135; Republican, 1,444.

Windham county—Plainfield, Republican vote, 370; Democrat, 257; last year, Democrat, 275; Republican, 230.

New Haven county—Wolcott, Seymour, 66; Grant, 47; last year, Democrat, 68; Republican, 36.

Litchfield county—Woodbury, Grant, 264; Seymour, 212; last year, Democrat, 214; Republican, 265.

Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain of 2,557; Republican majority in the State estimated at 3,500.

Fairfield county—Danbury, Grant, 889; Seymour, 765. ast year, Democrats, 734; Republicans, 784. LBethel, Grant, 2a5; Seymour, 159. Last year, Democrats, 129; Republicans, 228. Newtown, Grant, 268; Seymour, 334. Last year, Democrats, 434; Republicans, 275. New Fairfield, Grant, 71; Seymour, 115. Last year, Democrats, 116, Republicans, 90. Brookfield, Grant, 117; Seymour, 158. Last year, Democrats, 164; Republicans, 108. Redding, Grant, 194; Seymour, 174. Last year, Democrats, 115; Republicans, 177.

Hartford county—The Republican majority in Canton is 108. Last year, Democrats, 232; Republicans, 280. New Britain, Grant's majority 153.

NEW JERSEY.

She Gives Her Electoral Vote to Seymour—Randolph, Democrat, Elected Governor—Democrats Gain the Legislature and a United States Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEWARK, N. J., November 4.—The returns are very close and incomplete. Seymour carries the State by about 1,000 majority, and Randolph, Democrat, for Governor by about 2,500. The Senate has twelve Democrats and nine Republican members. The Assembly has 32 Democrats and 28 Republican members; a Democratic majority of joint ballot of seven, which will send a Democrat to the United States Senate in place of Frelinghuysen. Moore, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected in the First District by about 3,000 majority; Haght, Democrat, in the Second District, by about 8,000 majority; Bird, Democrat, in the Third District, by 3,500; Hill, Republican, is 100 ahead in the Fourth District, and probably elected. Clereland, Democrat, in the Fifth District, is elected by over 1,000 majority over Aulsey, who will contest.

Trenton—The result in this State so far as ascertained figures up about 4,500 majority for Randolph, Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democratic electors have about 2,500.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 3.—The result in the State is yet in doubt.

Alabama has probably gone Democratic by a small majority.

Montgomery county—Gives 4,000 Republican majority, but the State will probably be carried by the Conservatives.

Mobile—Indications so far show that Alabama has gone for Seymour and Blair by a smajority. It is impossible at this hour to tell the result.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, November 3.—The returns of this city give Grant 707, and Seymour 439—a Republican majority of 268.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, November 3.—Returns scattering, but becoming more complete all afternoon. Ohio and Indiana, without exception, show large Republican gains.

Cleveland city gives a Republican gain over October of 1,282.

Cuyahoga county will give 4,500.

Columbus—The State Committee claim the State Republican by from 35,000 to 40,000 majority.

Dayton—Returns indicate that Montgomery county will give 300 majority for Grant; a Republican gain of 500 over the October election.

Cleveland—Private dispatches claim Illinois for the Republicans by 60,000 majority. The city of Chicago gives 4,200 Republican majority.

CLEVELAND, November 3. — Dispatches from New York, at 10:53 P. M., say that the Democrats there claim the State for Hoffman, and the Republicans for Grant. There can be nothing definite given.

Lucas county, Ohio—The Republican gain is 800.

Erie county—A Republican gain of 400.

Summitt county—A Republican gain of 350.

Cincinnati—Greene county—Xenia city, Grant 1,366 majority; Republican gain 251.

Sciota county—Portsmouth, Grant 276 majority; Republican gain 126.

Butler county—Oxford township, Grant 159, Republican gain 23.

Washington county—Barlow township, Grant 95; Republican gain 11.

Athens county—Athens township, Grant 209 majority; Republican gain 44.

Hamilton county—Harrison township, Seymour 37 majority; Republican gain 16.

Warren county—Franklin township, Grant 265 majority; Republican gain 37.

Washington county—Warren township, Republican gain 31. Harmen township, Grant 167; Republican gain 66.

Ross county—Sciota township, including Chillicolt city, Republican gain 74. Liberty township, Seymour 88 majority.

Washington county—Belpre township, Republican gain 40.

Hamilton county—Miami township, Republican gain 45. Delhi township, Republican gain 10.

Highland county—Madison township, Republican gain 36.

Athens county—Canaan township, Seymour 23; Republican gain 13. Rowe township, Republican gain 40.

Lawrence county—Ironton, Grant 330 majority; Republican gain 90.

Cincinnati City gives 4,500 majority for Grant—a Republican gain of 2,700.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 3.—All over the State Grant has made heavy gains over the Republican vote of last year, and his majority will probably be in the neighborhood of 75,000. Every city gives a large Republican majority.

Boston gives between 3,000 and 4,000 majority, Chelsea 1,150, New Bedford 1,800, Cambridge about 1,000, and Charleston 700 or 800.

Hooper, Republican, for Congress, has over 2,500 majority. Twitchell, Republican, in the Third district, has about 2,000 majority. In the Fifth district General Butler has a large majority in every city and town heard from, and his total majority must largely exceed that of last election. Banks and Boutwell are elected by very large majorities.

The vote for Adams for Governor, shows a heavy decrease from last year.

Lowell gives Grant a majority of 1,569; Fall River, 269; Haverhill, 960; Newton, house of Claflin, 800; Quincey, home of Adams, 100; Gloucester 900. Boston—Grant, 15,271; Seymour, 12,071. Claflin's majority in Boston for Governor is 2,322. Butler has a majority over all of 6,240.

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Cambridge about 1000 and Charlestown 700 or 800. Hooper, Republican candidate for Congress, has over 2,500 majority. Twitchell, Republican, in the Third district, has about 2,500 majority. In the Fifth district Gen. Butler has a large majority in every city and town heard from, and his majority must largely exceed that of last election. Banks and Boutwell are elected by very large majorities. The vote for Adams for Governor shows a heavy decrease from last year.

Boston—One hundred and ninety-three towns give Grant 105,243; Seymour 53,165. Grant's majority 52,078.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 3.—Returns from forty towns indicate that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire, by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

Concord—Returns from 26 towns and cities give Grant 9,863; Seymour 6,674. The vote of Concord is—Grant, 1,524; Seymour, 868—a majority of 656, and a net gain since last March of 235. Returns thus far received indicate a majority for Grant in New Hampshire of 6,000.

Concord—The following returns have been received at the office of the *Statesman*:

Stafford county—Farrington gives Grant 278; Seymour 218. New Durham—Grant, 62; Seymour, 148. Ralingford—Grant, 201; Seymour, 18. Barington—Grant, 202; Seymour, 182. Wodburg—Grant, 58; Seymour, 42.

Belknap county—Alton gives Grant 204; Seymour, 213.

Rockingham county—South New Market gives Grant, 192; Seymour, 39. Somersworth give Grant, 614; Seymour, 196. Stafford gives Grant, 200; Seymour, 347.

The State is claimed by the Republicans by about 8,000.

One hundred and three towns give Grant 5,660 majority. The *Statesman* now estimates Grant's majority at 8,000.

One hundred and forty-four towns give Grant 29,560; Seymour 21,752.

TENNESSEE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NASHVILLE, November 4.—No further news from the election in this State, except the vote of Humphries, which gives a Democratic majority of seventeen. The State has probably gone for Grant, but by a reduced majority.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Is a difficulty on Main street, last night, Dan Earle shot a German named George Reidlhuber, from the effects of which he died soon after. Earle was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Congressional election in this District is still in doubt. As it now stands, with McNairy county to hear from, the indications are that the contest lies between Leftwick, Democrat, and Smith, independent Radical, with the chances in favor of the former. The election will be contested, whatever the result.

A letter has been received from Arkansas, which states that Little Rock is claimed by the Republicans by two thousand majority. So far as heard from, no disturbances occurred in tha State.

GEORGIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAVANNAH, November 3.—The negroes appeared in great numbers when the polls were opened this morning and took entire possession of the polling places. This continued until about seven o'clock.

Every white man who came to vote was clubbed away. Finally a fight commenced and the negroes were driven back by the whites, who then commenced to vote in a few minutes. The negroes rallied and attacked the whites. A negro deliberately drew a pistol and shot a policeman in the stomach, mortally wounding him. The firing then became general in the crowd. The police came to preserve order. The negroes fought them desperately. Finally the police used their pistols, when the negroes broke and ran. Five negroes were killed and several wounded. Four policemen were wounded, one mortally. A young lady residing in a house opposite the Court House, was also shot by a ball which came through the window, but not dangerously hurt. Trouble is anticipated to-night.

Since the morning disturbances, all has been quiet. It is impossible to say who is ahead until the actual count is made. At Ogechee precinct, negroes to the number of about one thousand, armed with muskets, shot guns and pistols, took possession of the polls and allowed no Democratic negro to vote. The whites who were allowed to vote, had to do so under guard. All is quiet in the city.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, November 3.—Raining. The vote will be reduced from September. At 2 o'clock Lewiston stood—Grant, 1,152; Seymour, 382.

PORTLAND, November 3.—Returns from the election in Maine show considerable Republican gains over the September election. In this city the result stands: Grant, 3,230; Seymour, 1,838, against the Republican vote, 3,357, and Democrat, 2,379 in September, being a Republican gain of 414.

In Bath—Grant, 1,022; Seymour, 347, against Republican, 1,060; Democrat, 4.6 in September, a Republican gain of 41.

In Saco—Grant, 825; Seymour, 338, against Republican, 850; Democrat, 437 in September, a Republican gain of 84.

Augusta gives Grant 342 majority, a Republican gain of 250. Seven other cities and towns show a Republican gain of 1,067, or about 30 per cent., indicating a majority of 28,000 to 30,000 for Grant and Colfax in the State.

Bangor gives 1,000 majority for Grant, a Republican gain of 230.

Portland, 9 P. M.—Seventy-two towns give Grant 27,376; Seymour 14,901. Grant's majority is 12,475, against 9,072 in September.

Eighty-one towns give Grant 31,225. Seymour 16,722; Grant's majority 14,503, a net gain over September of 3,758. This indicates nearly 27,000 majority in the State, against about 20,000 in September, and an aggregate vote of about 155,500, against 250,766 in September.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Returns from nearly all of the city show large Republican gains, and indicate a majority of about 4,000.

Chicago—Returns from Illinois come in slowly. Those from the Northern part of the State show Republican gains, while those from the central portion of the State show Democratic gains. The indications are that the State is Republican by from 45,000 to 50,000 majority. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh districts elect Republican Congressmen. In the Eighth district Cullome, Republican, is probably defeated. The Democrats carry the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts. The returns are meagre from the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts.

Chicago—Midnight.—Returns from the city are not yet complete. The latest figures are 5,373 Republican majority.

NEW ORLEANS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—This city gives 25,000 Democratic majority. The vote of the State is largely Democratic, but few Republican votes were cast.

The election in New Orleans passed off very quietly. There was no trouble of any kind, and no interference with the voters. The negroes of the city abstained almost totally from voting in the Fourth District, the strongest Democratic District in the city. Out of 4,200 votes 4,100 were Democratic. Throughout the country parishes the negroes voted freely. The Democratic majorities in all the localities heard from are large.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 3.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State show considerable Republican gains over the vote of 1866. The State will probably give Grant 20,000 majority.

In the First District for Congress Mills, Dem., runs ahead of his ticket, and will have 1,500 majority in the county, and will reduce Beaman's majority to about 1,500.

Returns from three wards in Detroit city show small Republican gains.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee says scattering returns show Republican gains over 1866. The Republican majority in the State will probably be 25,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 3.—In forty-two townships, in different parts of the State, show a Republican gain of 576, and a Democratic gain of 97, which makes a net gain for the Republicans of 479.

Indianapolis—Returns from sixty-seven townships give a Republican gain of 1,018, and the gain in the State at the same rate will give Grant a majority of 12,000 to 15,000.

Floyd County—Democratic majority, 117; Democratic gain 3.

Jeffersonville city—Democratic majority, 629; Republican gain, 40.

In five counties in the Northern part of the State, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Lake and Elkhart, the vote shows a net Republican gain of about 800.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—Thirty-five counties in this State have been heard from. Thirty-one counties give a Republican gain over the October election of 2,890. Four counties show a Democratic gain of 62, with the same ratio of gains for the Republicans in the balance of the State. Grant's majority in the State will reach 11,000.

EVANSVILLE, November 4.—Complete returns from the First District, comprising five counties, to wit: Knox, Gibson, Pike, Davies and Vandeburg, show a Republican gain of 699. Warwick, Spencer and Perry will probably increase it to 900.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, November 4.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the State. Returns come in slowly.

Wake county gives Grant a majority of 405; Democratic gain of 556. Dewees, for Congress, has a majority of 391; Republican loss of 578.

Franklin county is reported for Seymour by 200 majority; Democratic gain of 400.

Johnson county is reported for Seymour by a small majority.

Bladen county shows a small Democratic gain.

Robeson county has a Democratic majority of 79; gain of 432.

Edgecomb county shows 1,184 Republican majority; Republican gain of 2.

Contest county has gone for Seymour by 80 majority; gain of 60.

Warren county shows a Republican majority of 1,000.

No returns have been received from the western counties, and there are not enough of the other returns to determine the result in the State. The election of Schober (Dem.) to Congress is conceded by the Republicans.

Wilmington—The Democrats claim the State for Seymour.

The *Morning Star* estimates the Republican majority at 8,000. The election of Scober in the Sixth District is regarded as certain. His competitor was Hon. M. Boyden.

The Democrats are also confident that Durham is elected in the Seventh District.

Returns received here show a nett Democratic gain on the Convention vote of 3,000.

The Democratic gain in Pitt county is 600, and in Rabeson county over 400. Richmond, Anson, Columbia, Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Johnston, Cumberland, Tampoon, Duplin and Auston counties all show Democratic gains. Mecklinburg, Rowan and Cabarras counties show Republican gains.

CALIFORNIA.

The Press on the Elections—Further Returns.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The State returns are meagre. The *Times'* report claims the State for Grant. The *Alta* also claims the State Republican by a small majority, unless great frauds have been perpetrated in the southern counties by the Democrats. The *Morning Call*, Democratic, claims the State by from 3,000 to 5,000, and Johnson and Artell are elected. The Democratic majority in the city is 1,300. The municipal contest concentered on Chief of Police and Crowly reported elected by about 1,000 majority.

Oregon—The returns show large Republican gains, and hopes of carrying the State are entertained.

Nevada—Conceded Republican.

The steamer Constitution, from Panama, arrived.

MISSOURI.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—All the precincts in the city, except one, and all in the county, except two representative districts, give Grant about 1,800 majority. Full returns from the county, will probably give Grant 2,500. McClurg's majority in the county will be about 1,500.

The suffrage question in this county will have some ten thousand majority against it.

Jefferson county is reported to have given 300 Democratic majority.

Andrain county will give about 100 Democratic majority.

Walls, Democrat, for Congress, is elected by about 400 majority.

KANSAS.

The State is claimed by the Republicans by 10,000 majority.

Manhattan—The voting passed off quietly. There was not as heavy a vote polled as last year; Grant, 278. Seymour, 46; Republican majority of 232. For Governor Harvey, Republican, 295; Glyck, Democrat, 50; Congress, Clark, Republican, 268; Blair, Democrat, 51.

Lawrence—Grant, 717; Seymour, 162.

Wakansa—Grant, 224 majority.

White Cloud gives Grant a majority of 196.

Leavenworth—Tontogacoxle precinct gives Grant 155; Seymour, 58.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The election is progressing very quietly. A heavy vote will be polled in the city and county.

Baltimore City gives a Democratic majority of 12,565.

Washington county—Seven districts show a Republican gain of 283.

Baltimore—This city gives Grant 9,052; Seymour 21,593. In the Third district for Congress Swann has 12,961; King 5,608. In the Fourth district the returns show large Republican gains. In Washington, Frederick, Carroll, and Allegheny counties the Congressional contest is close.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—In Henderson City—The Republicans gain 18 over the vote of August.

Owensboro' gives Grant 203 votes, against 48 Republican votes in August in the whole county.

Additional returns from remote counties clearly indicate Republican gains. The total Republican vote will sum up about 40,000. The Democratic majority in the State amounts to 75,000. Kentucky elects her nine Democratic Congressmen.

Posey county, Indiana, gives 115 Democratic majority—a Republican gain of 151.

NEBRASKA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OMAHA, November 4.—Complete returns from eight counties of Nebraska give a Republican majority of 2,133—a Republican gain of 954. Scattering returns from different parts of the State show Republican gains in about the same ratio. It is thought that the official Republican majority will not fall short of four thousand.

XXI. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The "Alligator's" Charge of Fraud.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsbuagh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, November 4, 1868.—Dunbar township, Fayette county, gives Seymour the same majority it gave Henry D. Foster for Congress. This settles the "Alligator's" charge of fraud.

S.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RADICAL FAIRNESS.

Marked Tickets Again—A Proposition—How it is Received.

Our readers will remember the strange device used by the Radicals of this county in the October election, by means of a marked ballot, which enabled all who witnessed a voter handing his ticket to the election officer to know the character of the ticket he voted. By this means many persons who would have voted the Democratic ticket were deprived of that privilege by the fear of losing their situations. To guard against a repetition of this outrage, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee addressed the Rapublican Committee, suggesting that the tickets of both parties be printed alike, thereby enabling the ballot to be secret, as the law intended it should be. The following is the correspondence in relation to the matter, which we submit as another evidence of the fairness of Radicalism:

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1868.

Russell Errett, Chairman Republican Committee:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Democratic County Committee, I propose to your Committee that the tickets printed by the Committees, to be voted at the coming election, be made uniform in endorsement and general appearance on the outside, so that the distinctive party characters of the ballots may not be discovered when offered by the electors at the polls.

The design of the law in providing for election by ballot is that each elector may have the privilege of voting as he pleases without its being known by others how he voted. To carry out this design is the object of this proposition.

Please reply at once, and if we agree in this matter we can have an early conference to settle as to particulars.

THOS. J. KEENAN,
Chairman of Dem. Central Com.

HEADQ'RS UNION REPUBLICAN EX. COM. OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter relative to the printing of Electoral Tickets was laid before the Republican Committee yesterday, and they instructed me say in reply that as the Republican Electoral Tickets had been ordered before the receipt of your letter they declined taking any further steps in the matter. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
THOMAS J. KEENAN, Chairman Democratic County Committee.

ROOMS OF THE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29, 1868.

Russell Errett, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of to-day, in reply to mine of the 24th instant, in which you say that my letter relative to the printing of Electoral tickets was laid before the Republican Executive Committee yesterday, and that they instructed you to say in reply, that as the Republican Electoral ticket had been ordered before the receipt of my letter, they declined taking any furthes steps in the matter.

I regret that such length of time (five days) was allowed to intervene before you favored me with a reply—but beg now to say that if you will oblige me with a copy of your ticket, or an account of its external form and appearance, as to type and paper, to enable me to print one like it, I will endeavor to have the Democratic ticket so printed, in order that every voter may have the privilege which the law designs, of voting so that no other person may know how he votes. I shall be obliged if you will give me a reply to-day or to-morrow.

Very Respectfully,
Your obt servt,
THOS. J. KEENAN.
Chn. Dem. Co. Com.

To Mr. Keenan's second letter there has, as yet, been no reply.

Fires.

Yesterday morning, at half-past eigh, o'clock, an alarm of fire came from the Neptune engine house. It was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the cabinet and furniture establishment of Dauler, Close & Co., on Seventh, near Webster street. The building was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of unfinished work. The loss is estimated at $4,000, upon which there is $1,500 insurance. The fire was first discovered in an addition to the main building, and is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. An old lady residing in the vicinity states that she saw a man climbing over the fence near the burned building about fifteen minutes before the alarm was struck. The building was owned by the firm who occupied it.

There was something wrong with the plugs or pipes, and we heard numerous complaints in regard to the insufficiency of the supply of water.

At about twelve o'clock Saturday night two frame buildings, at the corner of Wylie and Washington streets, were destroyed by fire. They were owned by M. McClure, and occupied by seven families, some members of which would have perished in the flames but for the exertions of the firemen in rescuing them from the burning buildings. The origin of this fire is not known; nor is the loss.

A frame shed in Allegheny, on Strawberry alley near Ohio street, was burned down on Saturday night about ten o'clock. It was used by Messrs. Steele & Sons, who kept a feed store on Ohio street, and was used by that firm as a storehouse. A small quantity of pressed hay was destroyed. Loss, trifling.

Highway Robbery.

Saturday evening, an old man, who resides in West Virginia, arrived at the Union Depot from the East, and concluded to remain at the station until the departure of the western bound train. He seated himself on a bench in the front room, when he was approached by a young man, who entered into conversation with him. Two other persons shortly afterwards joined them, when one of them asked the party out to drink. They proceeded to the lower end of Canal street, where the old man was seized and robbed of a shot gun, which he carried in his hand, together with thirty dollars in money. As soon as he was released he gave the alarm, but the rascals succeeded in escaping with their booty.

Churches Dedicated.

Yesterday the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, near Grant street, was dedicated with appropriate services, Rev. S. Noble officiating. This is one of the finest buildings in the city.

The dedication of the Sixth U. P. Church, located at the corner of Franklin and Chartiers streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny, took place yesterday. Dr. J. T. Pressly preached there in the morning, Dr. J. B. Clark in the afternoon, and Rev. O. A. Dickey in the evening.

Monthly Report of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

We have been furnished, by the courteous and efficient Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, S. T. Paisley, Esq., with the report of the alarms, &c., for the month of October. Below we give the report: There were nineteen alarms during the month. The number of blows struck on the central bell, sounding the alarm, was one hundred and sixty-six. The number of blows struck on the bell, announcing the hour, was two hundred and forty-eight, making the total number of blows struck on the bell four hundred and fourteen. The total loss by fire during the month was $18,220. On this there was a total insurance of $12,000. The largest fire of October was that off Fifth avenue, between Pride and Stevenson streets, by which Presser's Glue Factory, and adjoining buildings were destroyed, October 27. Of the fires during the month three are supposed to have been incendiary, three were caused by defective flues, four were set by sparks, five were caused by accident, and four resulted from carelessness.

Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Medicines

With pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement found in another column of Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Family Medicines. These preparations have been in use in the immediate neighborhood for the past thirty-five years, during which time they have been the means of many remarkable cures. Within the past two years since they have been in the hands of the present proprietors, they have been brought to the notice of the people throughout nearly the whole United States, and we are gratified to learn of the extensive sale of these medicines and their universal popularity. Nothing but merit could have given these preparations the reputation they enjoy. We know of no medicines that so fully meet the requirements of the family, they being remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to." Dr. Sargent't preparations consists of Back-ache Pills the greatest diuretic of the age, a specific for all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary organs. Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills for the cure of Dyspepsia, Jaundice Head-ache, Costiveness and all diseases arising from derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup, a valuable preparation for all diseases of the Lungs, throat and Chest. We call especial attention to this last named remedy, as at this season of the year, the sudden changes of temperature are frightful sources of troubles of the Pulmonary Organs. Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is perfectly harmless, containing no dangerous ingredient, but can be given with safety to the youngest child. Our Druggists keep all the above remedies. 1tD&3w.

An Insane Man.

A Germar, supposed to be Bernhardt Ahend, who became deranged some months since, and was sent to Dixmont, but who afterwards escaped from that institution, was captured on Saturday morning by the police and placed in the lock-up for safe keeping. He became very violent during the afternoon and tore his clothing completely off his person. He says he is the man who killed Maximilian, in Mexico, and Gen. Jackson, in New Orleans. The latter, he imagines, he has in chains under the bench in his cell. He will probable be returned to Dixmont.

Nasal Catarrh

Is a disease which, strictly considered, involving an inflamed and irritated condition of the membrane which lines the nasal organ, and manifests itself by an increased excretion from the nose. It is a local disease, as far as its locality is concerned, but it is not local as regards its cause. The causes are of a constitutional kind, and if it were possible to introduce into the nose an entirely new membrane, that membrane would, from the diseased action and the deteriorated state of the blood, soon become diseased, unless some weaker part, in another locality of the system, should be the one most susceptible to disease. The disease would not then be Catarrh, but would take its name from the organ or part under the influence of the morbid cause. Hence, we say catarrh of the bladder, when the tendency of the morbid accumulations are centred and directed to that organ or viscus.

It is for these reasons that DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so powerful in removing the obstructions, and eliminating from the system, those morbid accumulations which choke and impede the natural outlets of the system.

You may ask the question, "How can one specially prepared medicine cure a catarrh?" We have anticipated the question, and answer that it does so precisely in the same way that it cures consumption of the lungs, or bronchitis, or laryngitis, or any other disease in which the blood is in a morbid or deteriorated state. It produces a renewal of the vital organism, by restoring that element, upon which it depends, to a healthy and plastic condition. We mean the blood. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will furnish the elementary principles to make good and healthy blood, and will gently stimulate the organs that evacuate from the body its dross, to a healthy action. The coughs and colds so often suddenly contracted, by exposure to crowded assemblies, and standing in damp places, are frequently removed in less than twenty-four hours, by this invaluable medicine.

We challenge investigation to its merits, as we feel secure in the belief that no one article of the materia medica can be brought into competition with it. The most hopeless and alarming cases of pulmonary disease have yielded to its power, besides hundreds of others of minor importance. In no event, however, would we desire to inculcate the belief that in difficult cases no other remedies or treatment will be needed. We almost always have separate indications than those provided for by the Lung Cure. These must be met and treated according to the best lights of science and right reason. Sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until P. M.

How I used it.

I use Wolcott's Pain Paint for every pain. It is so cooling; it reaches the absorbents, the Doctor says, through the pores, and evaporates out of the system, all inflammation and impure matter. Fiery, burning relies and liniments cannot be applied but once without taking the skin off. They never did me any good, but left me worse. I keep a pint bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint in the house. It has cured me of rheumatism, lame back, weakness, lame side, and it took the fiery smart and soreness out of one of the worst burns I ever had.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS HOW TO USE IT.

Small bottles sold by all druggists. Large bottles can be procured at B. L. Fahnestock & Co's., No. 76 Wood street, wholesale agents. M:W:F

The Cook's Favorite.

The new sanitary cast cooking stove "Regulator" with agitator grates. No cracking of plates. Call and see it at GRAFF, HUGUS & Co's. See advertisement. M

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market remains dull; in all the various departments of trade, dullness is the prevailing feature. There is no demand for round lots, dealers content themselves with purchasing very sparingly, merely to supply their immediate wants. Correct figures for any of the leading articles are very difficult to obtain. Trade will hardly revive until after the Presidential election, which takes place tomorrow. Produce—The market contains an ample supply, prices being weak and tending downward. Flour dull; prices weak and irregular, tending downward, with a good stock on hand, and receipts since our last amounting to 1,771 barrels. The mills and city dealers are running a slight opposition; the result was, prices have materially declined during the week, with a prospect of still lower figures; buyers say the bottom has not yet been reached; The sales, however, in this market, are confined altogether to lots to meet the current wants of the market.

GRAIN—The market remains very dull, prices being very irregular. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Prices are altogether nominal. The receipts are steadily increasing. Since our last the following lots have been received: Oats, 1,934 sacks; Rye, 1,533 sacks; Barley, 1,070 sacks; Wheat, 2,777 sacks; Corn, 990 sacks—reliable figures are not attainable. Wheat—the mills are abundantly supplied with this article. Red Winter dull at $1 80@1 85. Corn dull; new ear 90@95c ₱ bush; old ear and shelled held at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bush. Oats dull; prices tending downward, with sales from first hands at 63@64c; and from store at the usual advance. Rye lower; it can be purchased at $1 40 ₱ bush. Barley very dull; we omit figures, owing to the difficulty of procuring correct ones.

APPLES—Receipts large; since our last 985 bbls being received. We note regular sales from store at $2 @3 50 ₱ bbl. The advantages of the market continues with buyers, who will make good use of them.

FLOUR dull; prices irregular and uncertain, with sales confined altogether to lots to meet the current wants of the trade. The receipts since our last were 1,771 bbls from store; sales were reported at: Spring wheat, $8@8 75 per bbl; winter wheat, $9 50@9 75. The mill prices are unchanged, being as follows: Extra family flour in bbls at $9 50, and in sacks, $9 60 per bbl; double extra family in bbls, $10 40, and in sacks, $ 0 10 per bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family in bbls, $9 80, and in sacks, $9 50 per bbl; double extra family in bbls, $10 50, and in sacks, $10 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $8 50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $6 50 per hundred.

WHISKY was in fair demand; this, however, is generally the case in regard to this article; sales city rectified at $1 20, and highwines at the same figures.

BUTTER—Receipts, 38 packages, with sales of packed at 30@35c; choice roll, 38@40c.

EGGS scarce and wanted, with sales at 33c.

BACON—The season for old is drawing to a close; we note sales from store at: Shoulders, 13½@13¾c; ribbed sides, 15¾@16c; clear do, 16¾@17c; sugar cured hams, 20c per pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 31.—Cotton opened quiet and drooping, but closed firm under the favorable cable news; sales of 1,900 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts, 26,334 bbls; market dull, heavy and 10@15c lower; sales of 8,400 bbls at $5 90@6 40 for superfine State and western; $6 50@7 10 for extra State; $6 45@7 70 for extra western; $8@9 05 for white wheat extra; $7 20@9 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 50 for extra St. Louis; $10@14 for good choice do. California flour dull and lower; sales of 400 sacks at $6 75@10. Rye flour heavy; sales of 1,500 bbls at $5 90@7 80. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet, at $1 50 for city, and western, free, $1 10@1 11. Wheat—Receipts, 94,731 bush; market heavy, and 1@2c lower for spring, and 3@5c lower for winter; sales of 60,000 bush at $1 40 for No 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1 50@1 54½ for No 2 spring; $1 56 for extra choice do; $1 65@1 65½ for No 1 do; $1 63@1 65 for old No 1 Milwaukee; $1 95 for Amber Michigan; $2 10@2 30 for white Michigan. Rye heavy; sales 15,000 bush Western at $1 42@1 42½. Barley heavy and lower; sales of 15,000 bushels Canada West at $1 21@1 22; also, 4,000 bushel Canada East at $2 05. Corn opened heavy and one cent lower, closing firmer, and rather more doing; sales at $1 09@1 10½ for unsound; $1 11½@1 13½ for sound mixed Western—closing at $1 12@1 13 for sound. Oats quiet and firmer; sales at 72@72½c for new Western. Rice dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firmer; sales at 11¾@12¼c for Cuba Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 18c for crude, and 29½c for refined, in bond. Hops quiet at 10@25c for American. Hemlock sole leather active and firm at 28@29c. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande in light demand. Coal quiet and steady. Wool without decided change; sales at 45½@55c for domestic fleece; 58c for scoured; 60c for combings; 30@47c for pulled, and 55@57c for tubbed. Linseed oil quiet at 95c@$1 00. Spirits of turpentine firmer; sales at 41@44½c. Pork dull and lower.

MONEY

Gold is lower. It opened at 134 and closed at 133⅝@133¾. The export of specie for the week amounted to $1,072,408. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out six and a-half millions on account of November interest. He also awarded $3,000,000 at 133½.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 31—Eastern exchange scarce and firmer at 1@110 off, buying, and 101 premium selling. Flour quiet; spring extra, $5 25@6 50. Wheat in fair demand and firmer at 111¼@111½c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 22@1 23, and No. 2, $1 12½@1 14, closing at $1 13½ for No. 2; sales No. 2 since 'Change at $1 13. Corn firmer and 1¼@1½c higher; sales of No 1 at 76@77c; No 2, 74@76c; rejected, 70c and new, 46@48c, closing at 77c for No. 1; sales No. 1 this afternoon at 77c. Oats moderately active at ¼@½c higher, closing firm at 44¼@44½c. Rye quiet and firm and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 06@1 08, closing firm at outside. Barley in active speculative demand and 14@15c higher; sales No. 2 at $1 40@1 58, closing at $1 55@1 56. Highwines firmer and 1c higher; sales at $1 01 for free. Mess pork, old, quiet at $28 50@29; new sold at $25 50; shoulders, 12c; short ribs, 14½c. Lard dull and nominal at 15@16c. Cattle moderately active, and 15@25c lower; sales at $2 75@3 40 for light stock steers; $4@4 75 for packed and butchers' cattle, and $5@6 25 for medium to good steers. Hogs firm and 15@20c higher.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 31.—Flour dull; family $7 50@7 75. Wheat dull; no sales; millers holding off. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye dull at $1 25 for No 1. Barley unsettled; prices are nominal. Cotton quiet at 23½c for middling; demand light. Whisky declined to $1 00, with sales 200 bbls at this rate this afternoon, and fair demand. Bacon sides at 16¾@17¼c for clear rib and clear now held at ¼c higher. No bulk meats offering. Bacon shoulders 13c. Butter dull; supply large; fresh 34@37c. Eggs 29c, and the supply light. Linseed oil dull at $1 00; only a jobbing demand. Hogs firm and in demand at $6 75@7 50; receipts light. Beef cattle unchanged.

MONEY—Gold 133¾ buying. Exchange steady for buying.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 31—Flour more active, but prices favor buyers. Wheat very dull; choice red, $2 30@2 35. Corn dull; prime white, $1 16; oth, 70@85c; new yellow, $1. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye nominal. Mess pork quiet at $29 50@30. Bacon active; rib sides, 16½@17c; clear do, 17c; shoulders, 13½c; hams, 20c. Lard dull at 20c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 31—Flour firmer; northwestern extra family, $7 50@8. Ohio, $8 50@10 25. Wheat firmer; red $2@2 10. Rye declined; western, $1 52. Corn dull; mixed western, $1 20@1 22. Oats dull at 70@73c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer at 17@18c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,
AT DR. SCOTT'S,
278 PENN STREET,
Third door above Hand.
All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. au8

The Undisputed Superiority

Of the medicinal virtues of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER over all other remedies prepared to relieve suffering humanity, is shown in many ways, but especially is it evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take active interest in introducing them to heir best customers and friends, while, at the same time, it is quite as much to their pecuniary interest to recommend other medicines. The reason for this is obvious. They are in positions to see the pre-eminent efficacy of the Pills in cases of Liver Complaint, and all obstructions of the bowels, and, in fact, in al cass where a cathartic medicine can be employed. While the Bitters, by their gentle tonic, stimulant, and laxative properties, and as a safe and certain remedy in Dyspepsia, have won the admiration of every one who has given them a trial, and the Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be one of the best remedies to search out disease, cure Scrofula, Old Sores Eruptions and Skin Diseases, and to purify the blood extant; hence the people must naturally give their voice in favor of remedies which effect so much real good in the world.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

Physical Vitality

Cannot be attained while the digestive organs lack tone and soundness. Inactive digestion affects the whole physique of man, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. It is the forerunner of Dyspepsia, with its indescribable miseries, and even prepares the way for worse disorders. We speak from experience, as well as on the authority of all liberal minded medical practitioners, who present a voluminous array of testimony in its favor, when we say that MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS not only gives instant relief to every sufferer, but affords the means for a quick, effectual and permanent cure of all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver, &c. It completely purifies the blood, cleanses the secretions, corrects every irregularity of the system, re-invigorates the constitution, and restores the different organs of the body to a healthy condition and proper action. Sold everywhere.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
and remedy for
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:M 7S:1ydaw

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.
se14:eod6md&eow:wly

MEDICAL.

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and is CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS SMALL POX."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S
Prepared Prescription,
Made from the prescription of
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.,
For the prevention and cure of
CONSUMPTION,

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in the last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats, fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Remsen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. F. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir.
For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency, or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by DR. J. BRYAN,
96 East 13th street, New York.
Private circular sent free; enclose stamp.
my20:eod&w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING, Market street. no

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness: Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
nov11:eod&w

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD BONDS
OF
THE CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Inter-Oceanic Railroad, two-thirds of which is already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

New York and San Francisco

will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than 1,200 miles of the distance between the Missouri River and Pacific Ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that 300 miles additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising. The

Central Pacific Railroad Company

receive from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of the

PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed. They have received, in addition, important GRANTS from the State and cities of California, worth more than $3,000,000 in Gold. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions, and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. THESE LATTER HAVE THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY, and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipments, &c.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS, FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC UPON 350 MILES NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS, ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.

Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command LARGE REVENUES, WHICH ARE WHOLLY IN COIN.

Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed, and judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe, reliable, and profitable security, would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than 8 per cent. upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The interest from July 1st is charged only at the currency rates.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE to TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

Subscriptions received by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the loan, and by

JAMES T. BRADY & SONS,
ROBINSON & BROS.,
S. M'LEAN & CO., PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS of BANKS, BANKERS, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York. wi:fri

$50,00 REWARD.

Will be paid for every package of Tea or other Goods bought at the Original Red Front Tea Warehouse that does not contain FULL WEIGHT. Housekeepers and others should be provided with an accurate scale, and weigh every package bought, to avoid being swindled by short weight from rival establishments.

C. A. BOUCHER,
114 Smithfield street, opposite the Post office

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE a reliable remedy why not use the best. Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days.

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE FELT IN ENGLAND.

Parliament to be Dissolved.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

RIOTS IN ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, November 1.—It is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington, in Warwick county.

The formal dissolution of Parliament will probably take place this week. The writs for elections will be issued immediately thereafter, and elections will commence three days from date of writs.

MADRID, November 1.—The Provisional Government is about to send reinforcements to Cuba. The city of Havana has been authorized to borrow ten million crowns for the completion of the Isabel Canal. Belgium has recognized the Provisional Government.

LONDON November 1.—The Khan of Khokand has sent an embassy to St. Petersburg, to make offers of friendship and submission to the Czar.

LONDON, November 1.—A serious riot took place in Rotterdam yesterday, to quell which troops had to be called out, who had to fire upon the rioters. It is reported that several persons were killed and many wounded. A large number of arrests have been made.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 1.—The steamer Dutchland, from New York, arrived here at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

ST. LOUIS.

Close of the Campaign—Attempt to Rob a Bank and Murder of the Watchman—Sentences in the U. S. Circuit Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Both political parties are closing the campaign, to-night with demonstrations, in the shape of torch-light processions, which were very fine. All the uniformed clubs were out, and immense throngs of citizens were on the streets. The enthusiasm was very great, and although they were some apprehensions of a disturbance, everything has passed off quietly so far, and all fears have subsided.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Five men attempted to rob the First National Bank at Alton, Illinois, early this morning. While they were at work drilling the vault, W. H. Fuller, private watchman, arrested one of the parties, who was outside watching, when the remainder of them assaulted him, and cut his head dreadfully with a steel bar, and shot him through the heart. He died in a moment. The robbers escaped, but left all their tools behind. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the murderers.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day James Rogers was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money. Chas. Kittudge, for stealing letters from the mail, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Chas. Frank, for having counterfeit money in his possession, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

MEMPHIS.

Mayor's "Peace" Proclamation—Trouble Brewing in the Radical Camp—Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, Proclaims Registration Invalid in Certain Counties.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, November 1.—Mayor Leftvick issues a proclamation this morning earnestly recommending the exercise of unusual forbearance, both in manner and speech, on election day, and closing the saloons. The Superintendent of Police also publishes a similar proclamation, calling for three hundred special policemen, and directing the police patrol of the various roads leading to Memphis to arrest all persons coming to the city armed, and stating that the utmost vigilance is to be used to detect persons at the polls carrying concealed weapons. The excitement is great, especially between the two wings of the Radical party.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that registration is invalid in the counties of Ashley, Bradly, Columbia, Hot Springs, Lafayette, Mississippi, Woodruff, Sharp, Craighead, Sevier and Green.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Large Democratic Torchlight Procession—The City Quiet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—The Democratic torchlight procession to-night, was a fine affair. About six thousand people were in line, who kept up constant cheering. The procession was an hour passing the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. Everything is quiet so far, and no trouble is apprehended to-night.

The civil authorities have adopted vigorous measures to prevent riotous proceedings either before or on election day. The large police force has been greatly augmented and fears of serious disturbances are considerably lessened. The Democratic County Committee and leading Democratic citizens, publish cards in the morning papers disavowing the proceedings of Tuesday night, when an attack was made on a Radical procession, and will assist in preventing any outrages in the future.

CANADA.

Closing of the Emigration Conference

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OTTAWA, October 31.—The Emigration Conference closed yesterday. The dominions of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick governments were represented. A plan of concerted action between the dominion and local governments was agreed upon, the details of which are to be submitted to the local governments for their approval. Emigrant agencies are to be established in London and on the continent, while those at all the important points in the dominions are to be maintained.

The Governor of Vera Cruz has signified his intention of resigning on account of the pardon of Gen. Dominquez.

Emerson Etheridge spoke at the Capitol, in Nashville, on Saturday, to a very large and attentive audience. It was the closing Democratic doing, and the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign.

NEW YORK.

New Building for the Young Men's Christian Association—The Rosenberg Naturalization Case—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Accidents—Disastrous Fire—Proclamation of Mayor Hoffman.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post,]

NEW YORK, October 31.—The number of deaths during the week were three hundred and eighty.

The corner stone of the new building for the Young Men's Christian Association, was laid to-day, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue, with appropriate ceremonies.

William Cullen Bryant, was, to-day, chosen President of the National Copyright Association. Among the Vice Presidents are, H. W. Longfellow, Horace Greeley, G. W. Curtis, S. R. Cox and others.

Commissioner Osborn to-day held that the facts in the evidence warranted the holding of Rosenberg in $10,000, for trial before the Grand Jury, on a charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. Rosenberg procured bail, but was again arrested on another similar charge, and held in $5,000 bail. His bail was then made at $10,000, which he procured. He was then arrested on a bench warrant, an indictment in the meantime having been found against him by the Grand Jury, and taken before Judge Blatchford. It being found that there were nine fraudulent certificates of naturalization, he was required to find bail in $1,500 on each of the nine charges, thus requiring an aggregate of $13,500 bail.

Some dozen arrests were made to-day for fraudulent registration. Two were discharged, two held in $300, and two were held in $5,000 for trial.

It is stated that the Grand Jury found indictments against nine prominent politicians of this State for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

C. G. Gunther, father of ex-Mayor Gunther, and one of the oldest merchants of this city, died yesterday. He will be buried to-morrow.

Charles R. Comwell has been appointed Marshal of New Jersey by the President.

While taking a man named McMahon to jail on a charge of attempted murder, yesterday afternoon in Weehawken, Constable Laurell went into a saloon with his prisoner. He was assaulted by some friends of McMahon, and nearly murdered, and his prisoner made his escape.

Two children were run over to-day, and had their legs broken, by the wagon which has been perambulating the streets with a large bell, to warn voters to register. The driver was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The building No. 156 Essex street, burned to-day, was occupied by Helthier's scroll sawing works, loss $3,000; Supper's wood turning works, loss $5,000, and two floors occupied by the American Dock Company, who lose $10,000; partially insured. Loss on building $8,000.

Arrived at this port—Steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, on the 15th ultimo. She reports that, on the 25th ultimo, in latitude forty-seven degrees thirty-seven seconds, and longitude forty-two degrees twenty-five seconds, she saw a ship of one hundred tons, named "Ocean Belle," on fire, which had been abandoned by the crew, who were taken off. She burned to the water's edge.

Mayor Hoffman, yesterday, issued a proclamation, setting forth that, unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men had contrived to prevent naturalized citizens from voting, under pretence that their papers had been fraudulently obtained; the United States Marshal is declared to have appointed swarms of of special deputies to take their places at the polls, for the purpose of overawing voters, and otherwise interfering to prevent a fair election; evidence is said to be accumulating, which shows a determination on the part of certain men to excite the masses of the people in the city opposed to them, as to aid them to acts of disorder and violent assistance. The Mayor calls upon them to keep quiet under the most aggravating circumstances, and offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person charged with the violation of the election laws of the State, or who may be convicted of having obstructed or intimidated any voter in the exercise of his rights as an elector.

At midnight last night a fire occurred on the first floor of a five story back building, No. 135 Water street, occupied as a restaurant. The fire was soon subdued by the exertions of the firemen. The damage to stock and furniture was $6,000, and to the building $8,000—insured. The stores of Bogert & Nixsen, 175 Pearl street, stationers, and Williams, Tisdale & Co., dealers in iron and white lead, were broken open and lines of hose carried through, damaging each about one thousand dollars. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The total number of voters registered in Brooklyn is 69,000, an increase of 15,000 over last year.

NEW ORLEANS.

Chief of Police Appointed—General Steadman Tenders His Resignation as Police Superintendent—General Rousseau Delivers an Address in Relation to the late Troubles, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Last evening, before the injunction from the Fifth District Court had been served upon the Mayor, he appointed Robert Diamond Chief of Police, with instructions to demand the office, and sue out a *quo warranto*, in case of refusal. These instructions he has complied with.

General Steadman has tendered his resignation as Superintendent of Police. The Commissioners state, this evening, that they intend to appoint a Superintendent, on the recommendation of the merchants and underwriters.

General Rousseau, by request, last night, visited the club rooms of the Innocents, the club which was most prominent in the recent troubles with the negroes, and in which considerable feeling still exists on account of the wounding and death of several of its members. In a short speech, the General said that the responsibility for all the outrages and disorders in New Orleans was laid on his shoulders, and he looked to them to keep the peace, and encourage others to do the same. He said he felt it to be his duty to tell them that the law must be obeyed, and that every man who had a right to vote shall vote unmolested. General Rousseau was enthusiastically received, and the club pledged themselves to obey his wishes.

The troops in this city have at no time exceeded five hundred men.

A letter from the city of Mexico, of the 10th inst., states that a controversy among the Treasury officials leads to the statement on the part of one of them that there is a deficiency of six million dollars in the revenue during the last fiscal year.

WASHINGTON.

General Orders Regarding Elections—Army Retiring Board—Currency Transactions—Supreme Court Decisions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.—General orders have been issued from Headquarters of the army, by command of General Grant, publishing to the army, by direction of the President, the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in relation to the election for President and Vice President of the United States, together with an act of Congress prohibiting all persons engaged in the military or naval service, from interfering in any general or special election in any State, by direction of the President.

The army Retiring Board, now in session in New York, will be dissolved soon, as it has completed the cases under examination, and a board composed of the following officers is orderod to convene in that city on the 9th of November, for the examination of disabled officers: Brevet Major Generals Irwin McDowell, Silas Casey, and J. M. McIntosh, and Brevet Brigadier Generals R. C. Wood and W. J. Sloan.

The fractional currency printed during the week was $540,000; shipments, $554,673; National Bank currency issued, $53,490; amount in circulation, $299,888,675; fractional currency destroyed, $365,500.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Chief Justice Carter to-day, announced the decision of the Supreme Court, for the district in the general term, in the case of Tyler against Defrees, in which a special verdict was rendered. In the Court to-day giving judgment for defendants, Judge Olin concurred in the conclusion, but differed somewhat as to practice. Tyler, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was Major in the Marine corps, and went South and took an active part in the war. His house was sold under the confiscation law, the purchaser to hold the same during Tyler's lifetime. Defrees bought it at public sale. Tyler sued to recover it, but the decision just rendered confirms him in possession.

A large number of persons in the employ of the Government have left here within a few days for the west, for the purpose of voting next Tuesday. At least twenty-five hundred railroad tickets have been sold, and to-morrow many more will leave Washington for nearer voting localities. The cars to-night were crowded with voters of both parties.

PHILADELPHIA.

Election of Mayor Fox Contested—Fraud Charged—Election Officers Discharged from Arrest—Decision of Judge Brewster.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—A petition, contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox, as Mayor, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas. It represents that the true vote of the city was 59,779 for Tyndale, and 57,000 for Fox, giving to Tyndale a majority of 2,779. The specifications of fraud, &c., are similar to those in the other petitions filed in the case of the other officers. The 14th of November has been fixed for a hearing.

Since the October election a large number of election officers have been arrested and held to bail for refusing to recognize naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court in September. To day all the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. In the test case to day, Judge Brewster, in giving his decision, sustained the election officers in refusing the votes of certain parties on election day holding naturalization papers signed by J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary having failed to recognize his own signature and seal of his Court in open Court.

BALTIMORE.

Decision in the Woolley-Butler Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

In the cases of C. W. Woolley and Kimberly Brothers, in the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, against General Butler, a decision was given to-day by Judge Dobbin, on the motions to vacate the summons and declare them illegal. The opinion is lengthy, concluding as follows: I am of the opinion that the privileges of Senators or Representatives, secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, exempt them only from an actual arrest of their persons or service upon them of such process the disregard of which would expose them to an attachment for contempt or other personal molestation. As writs of summons in these cases involve none of these consequences, I shall overrule the motions respectively made in them.

NEW ORLEANS.

The City Quiet—Attempt to Throw Out the State Electoral Vote.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Everything is quiet to-day. General Steadman last night withdrew his resignation as Superintendant of the Police, and continues at the head of the force to-day.

An injunction was taken out in the Fifth District Court, by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, restraining the Mayor from establishing a police force, on the ground that it will bring about a collision.

The *Republican* this evening, has a leader smackingstrongly of the intention to have the Electoral vote of this State, thrown out by Congres, if possible.

ALABAMA.

Reports of Riots False—Completion of a Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SELMA, November 1.—Reports of riots and disturbances, telegraphed within the last few days, are wholly false. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatever in Central Alabama. There never was less excitement on the eve of an election.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad was completed to Rome, Georgia, on Saturday, and a train came through from Selma to Rome in twelve hours.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued instructions to the Metropolitan police, of New York City, enjoining them especially as to their duties in preventing fraudulent votes.

A meeting of War Democrats at Tammany Hall, in New York, on Friday night, was addressed by General Blair and Samuel S. Cox. Letters were read from General McClellan, W. F. Smith and McQuade.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire in Alaska—Damage to Shipping by the Late Tornado.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The opposition steamer, Nevada arrived from Panama last night.

Late Alaska advices state that a fire in Sitka destroyed considerable property.

The steamer Alexander and the schooner Anna Eliza have been seized by the custom authorities for a violation of the revenue law.

Silver lode has been discovered on Wrangle Island.

Four men were shot by a lunatic at the coal mines at Chillote.

Particulars of the tornado on the Mexican coast state that the English brig Cecelia Caledono laden with dye wood for Europe was driven ashore at Bouderos Bay and is a total loss. The steamer Pizarrio capsized off San Blas, and no one saved but the captain. The scooner Hayode sunk off Lopaz. The war steamer Jaurez was driven ashore at Pichilinque but is expected to float off at the next high tide. The Wamburg bark, Perle, arrived at Mazatlan October 20.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

Gen. Heintzleman is spoken of as a probable successor to Gen. Reynolds in Texas.

Postmaster General Randall will issue an order this week, requiring all mail carriers to wear a uniform.

Robert Tillman was committed by Commissioner Rollins on Friday last, on the verdict of a jury, that he caused the death of Wm. Carney, who was shot in a Porter House, on Thirty-third street, in New York City, on Monday night. Both the prisoner and deceased are colored men.

Major General Wertemberg, of the Austrian army, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, from Washington, with letters to Major General Barry, from the Secretary of War. He was received with military honors, and reviewed the troops, examined the ordnance and defences and was entertained by General Barry during his stay.

An inquest was held, on Friday, in New York City, over the body of Mrs. Anna Oxenforth, who is supposed to have died of poison administered by her husband. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that there was probably cause for believing her death to have resulted from poisoning, and Oxenforth was therefore committed to jail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRESH GOODS
AT
SMITHSON'S
AUCTION ROOMS,
DRY GOODS,
AND
SHOE EMPORIUM,
55 & 57
FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,

Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS.

Private Sales Day and Evening,

AT

SMITHSON'S
POPULAR EMPORIUM,
55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.
oc10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for ROBACK'S MEDICINES is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all druggists.

LEUCORRHŒA,

Or Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with especial reference to this complaint and are warranted to cure.

Sold by all druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Jaundice, and all affections of the Liver are soon removed by the use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. They are composed of vegetable medicinal extracts, with especial reference to their direct action on the liver and digestive apparatus.

Sold by all druggists.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies now before the public so well calculated to purify the blood, and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system, as ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, BLOOD PILLS, and STOMACH BITTERS. Sold by all druggists.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits, who require a gentle purgative, will find ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS just the medicine they want; they are perfectly safe, and can be taken at all times; they contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable. Sold by all druggists.

IS IT RICHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion, when ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER can be procured at any drug store. Sold by all druggists

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pain in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER.

Sold by all druggists.

COSTIVENESS,

Or, Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it predisposes the system to disease The timely use of such a valuable cathartic remedy as ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to-day are indebted to these Pills alone for their very existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest,

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The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists every where. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will cure you.
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Will cure you.
Have you Acute or Chronic Bronchitis?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will cure you.
Have you Asthma or Phthisic?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will relieve you.
Have you Oppression in the Chest?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will relieve you.
Have you Weak Lungs?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will strengthen them.
Have you a Sore Throat?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Will cure you.
Have you any Affection of the Lungs, Throat or Chest?
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is the best Preparation you can take.

For sale by Druggists. Fifty Cents per bottle. oct23

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS.—I have just received a large stock of the above Parer. They have been fully tested for the last three years, and have proved themselves to be the BEST EVER INVENTED. They pare faster, better, and do their work much cleaner than any other Apple Parer known.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
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SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by
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DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUMINATION

We Have Prepared a Large Lot of

RED,
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oct5

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FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
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Steerage, $30.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
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Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

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SHAWLS,
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A MOST
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
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DEALER IN
STERLING EXCHANGE
BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits, and Money advanced on approved collateral.
Passage Orders issued for all first-class lines of Steamers. Agent for the Union Pacific R. R. Bonds. my19

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable Liniment. Such an article is
DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.
In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by al the Druggists and Storekeepers.

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SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1866
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ALL ARE BUILDERS.

All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing on these walls of Time—
Broken stairways where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and securing
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

VARIETIES.

—Stockholders alone areallowed to hiss and applaud in the theatres of Algiers.

—Red checks are only oxygen in another shape. Girls anxious to wear them will find them where the rest do—out of doors.

—It is said that there are at least twenty-five million feet of lumber stored in the yards of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minnesota.

—A man named Cole, of Lyndon, Vt., in digging a well in his cellar, struck a fine sulphur spring, which is expected to make a second Saratoga of the village.

—It is rumored in Germany that Prince Louis of Hesse, intends to apply for a divorce from his wife, the Princess Alice, second daughtee of Queen Victoria. Reason—jealousy and ill-temper on the wife's part.

—Nine young men who left Rouen on their velocipedes at seven in the morning reached Paris at nine in the evening. They performed the distance of thirty-two leagues in eleven hours, having rested three hours during the day.

—Rev. Henry F. Lawrence, a Baptist clergyman formerly located at Rondout, N. Y., was killed in Boston on Saturday, by a fragment of stove casting which fell from a furniture wagon.

—The deficit in the revenues of Spain for this year is estimated at fifty millions of pounds sterling. The government seeks a six per centlean of two hundred millions of crowns.

—A woman was lately by mistake shut in the vaults of a small village church in Sweden, where she remained eleven days. When found she merely asked for some water, and being treated with great care, perfectly recovered in a few days.

—A woman in Vienna is realizing a fortune by means of trained goldfinches that draw numbers from a small bowl. Policy and lottery players attach great prestige to this humbug and pay fabulous prices for the numbers.

—A Dr. Johnson expresses his opinion that since smoking has become prevalent in England suicides had become less frequent. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that in many cases of melancholy ending in insanity, a cigar would be highly beneficial.

—"Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose the hens picked them off," was her moderate reply. "Hens—hens—some two-legged hens, I guess," said her husband with some impetuosity, to which she calmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

—A prominent Democrat in Porter township, Porter county, Ind., who had two sons at home old enough to vote, told them that if they voted the Republican ticket at the late election they must leave his house. They voted the ticket without a scratch, and were driven away from home.

—Mrs. William Duke, of Macon county, Ala., hung herself last week on account of discord with her husband. They were married last year, at the ages respectively of eighteen and sixteen. She suspended herself from one of the joists in the house, and when cut down her little babe lay tranquilly leeping in a cradle near her feet.

—The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 17th ult. says the sugar crops of South Florida are very promising and are the largest ever raised, whereupon the Savannah *News* remarks: It is time our citizens were looking out for a market for their sugar and we think they will do well by sending it to Savannah and Charleston.

—Adulteresses are punished in a very peculiar manner in certain parishes in Hungary. The pastor of the parishes in which they live, has them chained on Sunday to a tree or post in front of the church, and describes then, in flaming words, the enormity of the offence which the poor creatures have committed, the crowd meanwhile jeering and hallooing all the time. Stripes are added to this punishment in peculiarly heinous cases.

A Yankee Collector.

A gentleman of New York who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some moneys due to him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of $100 had been overlooked. His landlord who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added that if it was collected at all, a tall raw-boned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the hall would "worry it out" of the man.

Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the accounts.

"Wall, 'Squire,' said he, "'taint much use o' tryin,' I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze 'ile out of Bunker Hill monument, as to c'lect a debt out of him. But any how, Squire, what'l you give, s'posing I do try?"

"Well, sir, the bill is one hundred dollars. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half if you'll collect it."

"'Greed," replied the collector; "ther' no harm in *tryin'* any way."

Some week's after the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street encountered his enterprising friend:

"Look o' here," said he "Squire, I had considerable luck with that bill of your'n. You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or so 'twarnt no use—not a bit. If he was at home he was short; if he wasn't at home I couldn't get no satisfaction. By and by, says I, after goin' sixteen times, 'I'll fix yon' says I. So I sat down on the door step and sat all day and part of the evening, and I began early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gin in. He paid me my half and . in him the note."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Hagerstown Murder.

On Tuesday afternoon, officer Jerry Gumbert returned to this city, from his trip to Hagerstown, Md., where he had escorted the alleged murderer Henry Weaver. The latter was placed in jail, in Hagerstown, where Mrs. Rowland, the wife of the murdered man, and Charles Carrol and George House, both colored, were also confined on the same charge.

Mr. Gumbert furnishes the following particulars of the murder, which we give to our readers: Rowland was a farmer, living about three miles from Hagerstown, and Weaver was in his employ for a time. It appears that Weaver and Mrs. Rowland became criminally intimate, and resolved to get rid of Mr. R., whose life was insured for $5,000. They tried, as they acknowledged, three times to poison him, but failed. They then hired the negroes to do the deed, each being promised two hundred dollars. It was fixed upon Wednesday three weeks ago, but the men backed out. On the following Sunday night, however, they entered the house, by previous arrangement, and butchered the unfortunate man with an axe, while his wife lay beside him. Her father was in the next room, and heard nothing of it until she screamed, after the negroes had gone. On going to her room he found Rowland with his brains beaten out. Weaver left for the West, and Mrs. Rowland, the negroes, and a man named Louis H. Snyder, who was in the house at the time of the occurrence, were arrested. Snyder gave bail in the sum of $6,000 for a hearing. Our readers are already familiar with the arrest of Weaver by officer Gumbert. He confessed his complicity in the crime to officer Gumbert. There was a large crowd waiting his arrival at the Hagerstown Depot, and loud threats were made to lynch him. He was safely lodged in jail, however.

Alleged Thief Arrested—He Escapes from an Alderman's Office, is Captured a Second Time, and is Now in Jail.

Yesterday Mr. J. C. McGranahan appeared before Alderman Humbert and made an information charging one Jack Reibel with the larceny of twenty-five dollars. The prosecutor alleges that during the day he was in the saloon at the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, where he met a gentleman that owed him a sum of money, ($25.) The debtor manifested a willingness to pay the amount, and had placed it upon the counter, but before McGranahan had time to pick it up, Reibel snatched it and ran away. He was subsequently arrested and brought before the Alderman, who was in the act of making out a commitment against him until two o'clock, P. M., to-day, when a hearing could be given, when Reibel darted out of the office and was soon lost to the sight of those who had him in custody. The Alderman finished up the commitment first, and then set about to hunt up the slippery customer. Late in the afternoon his patient search was rewarded. Reibel was found in bed in a house on Fourth street, feigning sleep. He was sent up, as per original intention, and a hearing in his case will take place at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Pittsburgh Medical News and Health Reporter.

This interesting medical pamphlet published quarterly by Dr. Oldshue, a well-known and successful medical practitioner, contains some interesting subjects for thought, study and information. Its pages are devoted specially to the Uroscopic mode ofdetecting disease, and sufficient evidences of their importance and the great practical utility of this system can be gleaned from a perusal of its pages. The entire system is based upon the principle, that every disease first attacks the blood, and every disorder imprints a peculiar stamp upon the *urinary* secretions, by inspecting which with the microscope, certainty can be obtained in the *diagnosis*. Dr. Oldshue is well known both as a medical professor of repute and an extensive practitioner in the healing art, and one who inspires confidence in the patient, while his endeavors, generally successful, are engaged to the uttermost. His consultation rooms are at No. 132 Grant street, corner of Webster avenue.

Duffey, the Alleged Incendiary.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, alluding to the arrest of Barney Duffey, the alleged incendiary, whom the papers have styled a noted pugilist from Cleveland, says: "Although a pugilist, Duffey was a very quiet man here—the only time that he was arrested was on the occasion of his prize fight with Ryan. His wife was considered a respectable and thrifty woman, and professed the most unbounded disgust at her husband's fighting proclivities."

A Good School.

The State Normal School at Edinboro is a first class school. It now has departments for boys and girls; for young men and for young women. Address,

J. A. COOPER,
Edinboro, Erie county, Pa.

oc24:eod2wd:3tw

A Great Newspaper Enterprise.

As will be observed by reference to prospectus, *Moore's Rural New Yorker* is to be nearly doubled in size and otherwise materially improved. The RURAL is already the most popular national weekly of its class, but the proposed change must largely extend its circulation and influence.

Read

"The Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee," in the EVENING MAIL, by E. A. Pollard.
oc31:1tdw

Burnett's Kalliston,

As a wash for beautifying the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin, removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Skin, &c., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. Sold at 592 Broadway.

Don't Get Cheated—Look Out.

Get pint bottles, $1, in white wrappers—Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, for it cures Catarrh. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT cures pain, all kinds, and heals all sores without stain or smart.

E. A. Pollard,

Author of "The Lost Cause," will commence his 'Recollections of General R. E. Lee,' in Monday's EVENING MAIL. Subscribe for it, $2 per quarter. oc31:1tdw

Prizes Awarded

To those who get up Clubs for the EVENING MAIL. oc31:1tdw

Read

"The Recollections of Gen. Robt. E. Lee," in the EVENING MAIL, by E. A. Pollard.
oc31:1tdw

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not an active one, the demand being confined altogether to lots to meet the immediate wants of the local trade. As a general thing prices remain about the same. Now that the Presidential election is over, business will no doubt revive. The weather was decidedly pleasant for the season, resembling September far more than November. The cold weather, however, is near at hand, and it would be well for all persons to be prepared for the event. Produce—The receipts are on the increase, with a good stock on hand. Flour—The market continues very dull, with a limited demand for the various descriptions, with a plentiful supply on hand. The receipts were 2,118 barrels; besides the mills are running to their full capacity in both cities; and are doing a large business with dealers that purchase to sell again. The Western markets continue dull and unsettled, prices being irregular. There is considerable competition going on between the mills and the large dealers as to who shall supply the local trade.

The operations since our last will be found below:

GRAIN—The market was inactive, with an advantage on the side of buyers. The receipts for the past two days were: Oats, 1,719 sacks; Rye, 1,291 sacks; Barley, 1,238 sacks; Wheat, 4,239 sacks; Corn, 2,056 sacks. The nominal rates were: Wheat—Market very quiet; asking rates, red winter, $1 80@1 85. Selling not wanted. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars old shelled at $1 05; new car can be bought at 85c per bush. Rye was without movement; the last sale reported being at $1 40 per bush. Barley dull; there being no fixed prices.

WHISKY—Prices steady, with a fair trade demand. We note sales of city rectified at $1 20, and high wines at the same figures. old Monongahela at various prices.

APPLES—The market continues to be liberally supplied The receipts were 402 bbls. Regular sales were reported at $2@3 50.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are increasing, with sales of western, at $15@16 00 ₱ bbl., and eastern cultivated, at $21@22 00 ₱ bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Firm, with light stocks on hand; prices range from $5 75 to 6 00 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Was more fancied; we note further sales at $6@8 00 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Were in better demand, and we note sales of peachblows, on the car load, at 55@60c. Jersey Sweets $5@5 25.

ONIONS—Continue very dull. They can be bought for $4@4 25 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—Remain scarce, and prices are advancing. We can report sales at 32@33c per dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady, with regular sales of No. 1 at $1 50, and No. 2 at $1 25 per gallon.

HAY—Prices declining under increasing receipts. We can report sales of 12 car loads at $29 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market remains dull. This, however, has been the situation of affairs for some time. The receipts were 2,118 barrels, with a good supply in the market. The store rates were: Spring wheat brands, $7 50@8 50 ₱ barrel; Winter wheat ranges from $8 50@10 00 ₱ barrel. The mill prices are unchanged, and we omit repeating.

BUTTER—The market contains a fair supply. The receipts were forty-nine packages. Packed butter sold at 30@35c. Prime roll sold for 38@40c.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report sales of apples at 10@12c ₱ lb. from store. Peaches are worth 18@19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—In good demand, and we quote the market firm for Ohio Goshen, at 19c; New York Goshen, 20c; Factory, 17½@18c; Hamburg, 16½@17c; Ohio Sweitzer, 20c; Limburg, 20c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand and firm, at $2 50. Timothy seed is dull and in good supply; quoted at $3 25@3 50. Nothing doing in clover seed, and no established prices. We quote it, nominally, at $8 00 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market remains dull and inactive, with but little disposition to purchase on the part of buyers. The Eastern markets were dull and prices lower. Despatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white 27½c. Standard white 28½@29c. Crude 20c.

New York—Prime light straw to white 28½c. Standard white 29½c. Crude, bulk, 17c.

Oil City—Market quiet; prices weak.

REFINED OIL—Dull; the only sale reported being 2,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, spot, 28½c. Oil was offered for November and December at the same figures.

CRUDE OIL—The sales comprise 2,000 bbls as follows: 1,000 bbls, spot, (40@45 gravity) 11½c; and 1,000 bbls, same gravity, seller's option November, 11½c ₱ gal.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, November 2, 1868. }

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was rather small to-day, the whole number on sale not exceeding eight hundred and fifty head. The market, however, was an excessively dull one, there being an almost total absence of foreign buyers, and the butchers took hold sparingly; considering the number, the quality was, if anything, a little better than usual, though, upon the whole, prices were scarcely up to last week. Some few extra Kentucky cattle sold at 7¼@7¾c, but the number sold at these figures was very small. Good butcher's stock may be quoted at 6¼@6½c, and prime do at 6¾@7¼c. Common and medium stock sold at 4½@5½c, and infe ior at 3¼@4c, the last named figures being for old cows, stags and bulls. The excitement attendant on the election no doubt diminished the supply.

A. W. Wicks, 17 head Butler county cows hifers and steers, at $3 50@5 00.

Trauerman & Lehman, 25 head Washington county steers, at $5 25@7 25; 54 head Indiana and Ohio cows and steers, at $4 50@5 50.

Peter Hartman, 30 head Green county steers, at $6 10@7 25.

Jas. McAlliste 34 head Virginia and Ohio stock, at $5@5 50.

Marks & Bro. 51 head Pennsylvania and Illinois stock at $6@7 25.

Smith & Blue, 22 head Indiana heifers and steers, at $4@5 25—sold for Tucker.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 30 head of mixed stock at $4 50@7 25.

H. Miller, 17 head Allen county, Ohio, cows and steers, at an average of $4 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head Kentucky steers and heifers, at $5@7 75; 23 head Noble county, Ohio, for Ferguson, at $4 50@$6. 15 scalawags, at $4 30.

James Hanlin, 25 head Washington cows, heifers and steers at 3½@7c.

M. Verner, 30 head Washington county steers, at 6@7c.

J. Rothschild, 17 head Ohio cows, heifers and bulls, at 4½@4¾c.

E. Kautz, 25 inferior to good Ohio stock, at $4@5 75.

Stakely & Bro., 19 head small heifers and steers at $3@4 50.

L. Rothschilds & Co., 15 head Chicago stock at $5 50@5 75.

Kraus & Haas, 54 head Ohio and Illinois steers at $5 50@7 25.

Myers & Needy, 62 head Ohio steers and heifers, at $5 75@7 50.

Greenwald & Kahn, 41 head Kentucky steers at $5 75@7; 20 Chicago steers at $5 50@6 25; 22 mixed stock at $4 50@5 75.

Jas. Nolan sold 10 head Beaver county common cows and steers at 44 25.

N. Carr 25 head at $5@5 50; also, 21 head at $5@5 25.

Hedges & Taylor 67 head of Indiana and Kentucky stock at $5 87@7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was again a full supply, and exceedingly hard market, the demand, as in the case of cattle being confined to supplying the wants of the retail trade. Prices, however, have undergone no material change; prime fat Sheep brought a fair price, while scalawags went very cheap. The following sales were reported:

Adam Eckert 125 head Sheep at $1 30@4 25.

Emmell & Walters, 300 at $1 15@2 50 ₱ head
Clark, 184 head at $1@2 ₱ head.
C. Thompson, 240 sheep at 50c@$4 ₱ head.
J. R. Pringle, 400 head at $1@1 75 ₱ head.
M. Flinner, 170 head at 75c@$2 50 ₱ head.
C. Beeler, 230 head at $1@2 50 ₱ head.
J. Davis, 105 head at 50c@$2 ₱ head.
M. Humes, 120 averaging $1 25 ₱ head.
P. Woods, 167 averaging $1 50 ₱ head.
A. J. Barker & Carter, 180 head at $1 50@2 75 ₱ head.
J. H. Bell, 58 head—unsold.
I. C. McNee e, 170 head at 75c@$2.
Jos Shaw, 100 head—unsold.
J. Z. Seymour, 22 head at $3 ₱ head.
Stakely & Bro. sold 117 at 87c per head.

HOGS.—There is a continued fair retail demand for this class of stock, and compared with last week, prices have still further declined. We quote in a retail way at 8@9½c for fair to prime heavy averages.

Emerick & Co. retailed 200 at 8@9½c.
C. Beyer 150 at 8@9½c.
S. Rothschilds 170 at 8@9½c.
Myers & Needy 69 at 7½@8½c.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, November 5, 1868. }

CATTLE—hTe market since our last was not a very active one. The operations were not as large as usual, no doubt many dealers were detained at home in order to vote for their favorite candidate for President. The offerings, as a general thing, were of the medium class, but few real fat cattle found their way to market during the week. The extreme prices ranged from $3 50@7 50 per cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 15	1,518	$3 00@6 75
October 22	1,863	2 75@6 75
October 29	1,955	2 75@7 00
November 5	1,349	3 50@7 50

The above shows a falling off in sales of 606 head.

SHEEP—The market for sheep remains dul with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; besides, the principal portion of those offered did not meet the views of dealers. They want a better article. As usual, inferior lots sold at low prices. The few extra lots of fat mutton that were offered were readily disposed of at good prices. Lambs—A fair number was among the offerings. The extreme prices were $2 50@4 00.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 15	10,967	$2 90@4 50
October 22	9,579	2 00@4 50
October 29	8,828	2 75@4 12
November 5	7,320	2 75@4 00

The above shows a falling off in sales amounting to 1,508 head.

HOGS—The receipts continue large. Up to this time we have heard of no contracts being made by packers for the season, that is expected to open during the present month. Packers complain that prices are entirely too high. The sales made in this market were pretty much on Eastern account. The extreme rates here are $8 50@7 80.

The sales for the past four weeks were:

October 15	9,983	$7 75@9 75
October 22	11,129	7 50@9 60
October 29	7,590	7 00@9 25
November 5	7,662	6 90@8 75

The above shows an increase in sales amounting to 252 head, at a shade lower prices.

RECEIPTS.—The receipts for the past three days, were: Cattle, 53 cars; hogs, 170 cars; sheep, 6 cars; horses and mules, 11 cars.

EXPORTS EAST—For the past three days, were: Cattle, 55 cars; sheep, 20 cars; hogs, 188 cars; horses and mules, 11 car loads.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 4.—Cotton steady and more doing sales of 2,900 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts, 15,998 bbls; the market opened a shade firmer but closed dull and declining; sales of 14,700 bbls at $5 90@6 35 for superfine State and western; $6@7 for extra State; $6 40@7 75 for extra eastern. $8@8 75 for white wheat extra; $8 20@9 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 50 for extra St Louis; $10@14 for good choice do. California flour quiet; sales of 300 sacks at $5 75@10. Rye flour steady; sales of 400 bbls at $5 90@7 80. Corn meal quiet at $1 for brandywine. Wheat—Sales of 65,000 bush at $1 85@1 88 for No. 2 spring; closing with sellers at the inside price; $1 60@1 70 for No. 1 do; $1 60 for Nos. 1 and 2 do mixed; $2 45 for choice white Michigan; $1 70 for Canada spring in bond. Rye dull; sales of 5,500 bushels at $1 42@1 44 for western, and $1 45 for State. Barley quiet; sales of 7,000 bush State at $1 90. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 12 235 bu; market dull and scarcely so firm; sales of 64,000 bush at $1 10@1 13 for unsound; and $1 14@1 17½ for sound mixed western. Oats—Receipts, 14,200 bush; market a shade easier; sales of 49,000 bush at 76½c for western afloat. Coal quiet and firm. Leather—Hemlock sole is firm; good business. Wool quiet; sales of 126,000 pounds at 43@51c for domestic fleece; 46@47c for pulled and tubed; 48c for Canada. Rye dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 11@12¾c. Molasses firm and quiet. Petroleum quiet at 16½@17c for crude; 29½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 15@20c for American. Linseed oil steady at 93c@$1. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 44@44½.

METALS.

Sheeting copper without decided change in gold. Copper in rather better request at 57½c for Baltimore and lake; 22c for Detroit. Pig iron steady at $42@44 50 for Scotch, and $35@43 00 for American. Bar quiet at $90@92 for refined English and American. Sheet steady at 12¼@13½c for Russian, and 5½@7½c for common. Nail rod quiet at 9¼@10½c. Nails steady at 5½c for cut; 7c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork a shade firmer and in fair demand; sales of 300 bbls at $27 for No 1; closing at $29 12 regular; $27 25 for old do; $20@24 25 for prime; $23 50@26 50 for prime mess. Beef steady and unchanged. Beef hams quiet at $28@31 50. Cut meats dull. Shoulders 12@16½c; hams and middles quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady at 17½c for steam; 17¼@17½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 25@30c for Ohio; 40@50c for State. Cheese quiet at 13@18c. Freights to Liverpool lower. Engagements for 40,000 bushels wheat per steamer at 7d. 1,500 bbls flour at 2/6d per sail, 3s per steam.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market remains quiet but firm for all staple cottons. We quote standard brown shirtings and sheetings, like Indian head, Cohassett and Atlantic A at 9c; Appleton A, and Pacific and Atlantic A, at 15½c; Augusta 14c; New York Mills bleached muslins 25c; Wamsutta 37½c; Utica 44c; bleached sheetings 37½c; do 9-4 60c, and standard calicoes 18. The Oriental Print Works, located at Apponang, Rhode Island, have been sold to Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, at between $400,000 and $500,000.

LATEST.—The flour market is dull and drooping for common to medium grades. Wheat dull and nominally 2@3c lower. Rye lower at $1 42 for Western. Oats dull at 76c for Western afloat. Corn quiet at $1 15@1 15 for unsound, and $1 15¾@1 16½ for sound western mixed. Pork quiet; sales of mess at $27 50 cash, $26 37½, seller, 15 days; $26 00, seller, all the month. Beef dull and drooping. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 17@17¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 37c.

MONEY

Money active and stringent at 7 ₱ cent. Gold, to 7 ₱ cent. currency, with commissions added of ½@½ ₱ cent. The market was rather easier after banking hours, and loans were made at 7 ₱ cent. currency. The *Express* says Aiken & Co., produce merchants, have suspended. A number of other names are reported, but not authenticated. Sterling, 109¼@109¾. Gold lower; opened at 133½ and closed at 133¼@⅞. The Committee of House to-day limited the amount of certificates to be used in daily clearings, at $20,000,000, but it is unlikely that over $10,000,000 will be brought into use. The Certificates are to be stamped as payable in legal tenders. The new plan will go into operation on Friday, though it is not likely to give any marked relief to the money market. Governments unsettled and lower, closing weak.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 4—Exchange firm and steady; 1-10 off buyers and 1-10 premium. Flour opened fairly active and firm; closed quiet and weak; sales of spring extras at $@8 Wheat fairly active, unsettled and drooping; sales of No. 1 at $1 21@1 27; No. 2 opened at $1 19½, declined to $1 13, and closed at $1 14¼@1 15, closing at inside: sales of No. 2 since changed at $1 14. Corn dull, and 1c higher; sales of No. 1 at 81@83c, No. 2, 76@79c, and rejected, 72@76c in store; closing nominal, with buyers of No. 1 81c; new corn sold at 46@50c; sales of No. 1 this evening at 80c. Oats active and 11¼@11½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 47¾c; rejected, 40c; closing inside for No. 1. Rye unsettled and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 12½; closing with sellers at $1 08. Barley opened firm; closed weak; sales of No. 2 at $1 58, rejected, $1 26@1 30; closing nominal at $1 52 for No. 2 in store. Highwines inactive; buyers at $1 01; spot, sellers 80c; week's delivery at $1 00. Mess pork dull; almost nominal, at $25 50@28 50 for new and old. Clear sides 15c; dry salted shoulders 10c. Lard quiet at 16c for steam. Cattle in light demand at $3 30@4 35 for common to prime Texan steers; $4 90 for good cows and prime shipping steers. Hogs dull, and 10@15c lower. Sales at $6 50@7 00 for good to choice. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts for the past 48 hours, 17,453 bbls flour; 170,770 bush wheat; 41,105 bush corn; 93,530 aush oats; 8,562 bush rye; 17,807 bush barley. Shipments—14,540 bbls flour; 229,325 bush wheat; 169,193 bush corn; 278,784 bush oats; 5,057 bush rye; 40,106 bush barley.

The Great Medical Mistake

Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attemped in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that tens of thousands escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having invigorated their systems in advance by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active, yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes or disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperature, &c. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safe-guards against atmospheric poison, and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a Specific Absolute.

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